

Pharm

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. VI

NEW YORK, MARCH 24, 1920

No. 12

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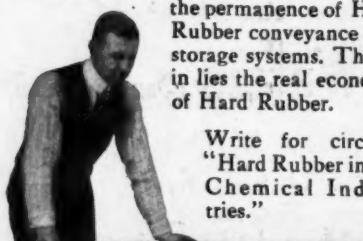
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## Table of Contents

### EDITORIALS—

A Sellers' or a Buyers' Tax.....535  
No More German Propaganda.....535  
Technical Books for Workers.....536  
Our Foreign Dye Trade in Peril.....536

### FEATURE TRADE ARTICLE—

Some Phases of Chemical Costs, By John H. Kuesel of Wulffing & Kuesel.....537

### TRADE NEWS—

Longworth Bill Under Criticism By Its Opponents In the Senate.....538  
Consolidation of Chemical Bank Recalls Early Chemical History .....539  
Liability for Unfit Ether.....539  
British Dye Users Buy Colors in Germany Valued at \$950,000.....540  
Essential Oil Prices at Messina.....545

### MARKET REPORTS—

Drugs and Chemicals .....542-543  
Essential Oils .....544-545  
Heavy Chemicals .....546-547  
Colors and Dyestuffs .....548-549  
The Oil Markets .....550-551  
Foreign Markets .....552-553  
PRICES CURRENT .....554-566  
IMPORTS .....568

### A SELLERS' OR A BUYERS' TAX

At last, even Congress is awakening to the fact that business must be relieved of the burdens of our present illogical and cumbersome methods of taxation. Loud, bitter complaints from every section of the country, voiced by producers, distributors and consumers, have at last caught the attention of the lawmakers and there is good hope that a new system of raising the necessary public revenues will be devised. The task before Congress will be to supply the Government with necessary funds and at the same time remove the three most objectionable features of the present law; i.e., the excess profits tax; the surtax on personal incomes; the complicated returns now required.

The solution lies undoubtedly either in a sales tax or a consumption tax, both of which have their advocates in the Senate and the House. At present the most attention is being given to a consumption tax: but the sales tax has so many distinct advantages in its favor that it seems unlikely that it will not be the form finally decided upon.

From the point of view of American business the tax on gross sales is by far the simplest because it automatically eliminates the extra burdens of record keeping. Every business concern has always available the figures of their gross sales, while to separate out sales under a dollar or sales of certain classes of goods, means additional bookkeeping that in most cases is quite as burdensome as the tax itself. From the point of view of the consumer, the elimination of the odd penny transactions, is a great convenience which every movie patron and drinker of soda water can fully appreciate. Moreover a tax on all sales would so distribute the tax burden, that the rate could be made so low that it would not even be a temptation to the seller to raise prices to cover the tax. Lastly, from the point of view of the Government, a simple, single tax upon gross sales, collected from the business houses of the country, would be easier and would entail less fraud, than the collection of the tax from the buyers of certain goods, through the agency of the retail distributors of these goods.

### NO MORE GERMAN PROPAGANDA

In the determined efforts made by American dye manufacturers to silence the retail dry goods merchants as propagandists against American colors, one of the most interesting, and possibly the most fertile, field for such propaganda was neglected. The opinions of the dry cleaner and dyer around the corner carry their weight into every American home, and it was indeed a pleasant surprise to find that this factor has been so largely eliminated without special effort.

In order to sound out the feeling of this type

of dye users, a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS called on a number of dyers in various parts of the metropolitan district for the ostensible purpose of having a suit dyed.

"These dyes that I put in are as fast as dyes can be made and are just as good as any I ever had," was the opinion of a dyer at 591 Lexington ave., New York City. He was a Jew with a decided German accent.

"Sure, our colors are fast but we can't guarantee them. Never could. Nobody else does. We dyed a suit for Norma Talmadge, the movie actress, the other day and she said it was as good as a new suit," said the young lady behind the counter in an establishment at 380 Park Avenue.

"Don't let anybody tell you these colors aren't fast. The Germans never saw the day they could make better ones. Look at this suit I just finished. And it will stand sun, rain, snow or whatever happens. Bring your suit around and I'll show you," asserted the ex-army man at 620 Lexington Ave. Even a German born dry cleaner on Lincoln Square praised the American colors in good fashion, and downtown there was no question as to quality of the dyes available.

The results of this investigation show that in many cases at least there is no German propaganda remaining and that the country has been well united on the dye question.

#### TECHNICAL BOOKS FOR WORKERS

Investigations made by the American Library Association show a lack of technical books and special libraries in business houses, shops, mills and factories, when the country is considered as a whole. Every employer should be brought to see the benefits to be derived from these special libraries, and an important step toward this end has been taken by the Association with the slogan, "Books for Everybody." Many far-seeing manufacturers and heads of business institutions have installed in their plants special libraries of technical books for the use of their workers, as well as for reference by themselves. From such libraries the worker may obtain books giving the most minute information upon the industry in which he is employed, and such books are in demand both during the lunch hour and for home reading.

The plan is not a tentative scheme, but an established fact, and in such places as it has been followed it has met with the greatest favor on the part of both the employer and the worker. Among the great commercial and business institutions which have found that the installation of a special library of technical books was a wise step, may be mentioned: Marshall, Field & Company, Chicago; B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, O.; American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York; Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; National City Bank, New York; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven; Guaranty Trust Company, New York; National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio; General Electric Company, Schenectady; Sears, Roebuck Company, Chicago; Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia; Phila-

delphia Commercial Museum; Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington; National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, New York, and The Merchants' Association, New York.

#### OUR FOREIGN DYE TRADE IN PERIL

While German dyes have not yet been received in the Far East, in any quantity, since the Armistice, the activity of agents of German manufacturers is evident in Japan and China. Their work is being thoroughly done in order to divert Far Eastern trade in colors from American and English makers to the big companies in the Kartel which is financing the foreign trade plans of the German manufacturers. It is reported that the Germans in Tokyo have formed alliances with prominent Japanese houses and will make extraordinary efforts to capture the color trade by appealing to the Japanese color users through these native firms. In China the German agents are firmly established, it is said, having learned the language and lived with the Chinese dyers to demonstrate the value of German-made dyes. Have any Americans gone into the business in such whole-hearted, whole-souled, gripping ways to win trade?

The meaning of this activity in the Far East and similar efforts in South America is apparent to far-sighted manufacturers in the United States who see in it a gradual loss of foreign trade built up during the war. Restricted sales abroad would retard the development of the dye industry here to such an extent that research work would be limited, capital would hesitate to enter the field, and chemists would find the opportunities less attractive, with the result that German-made colors would eventually enter the country without difficulty, and find little competition in many lines. Can Germany capture America's foreign trade in dyes and thereby strangle production here in spite of embargos and tariffs skilfully arranged like barked wire entanglements to prevent a direct attack upon this key industry? If so, it is time to study the foreign trade situation more closely, and take steps to offset German encroachments.

#### THE STOCK DIVIDEND DECISION

Charles Robinson Smith, senior vice-president of the General Chemical Co., New York, writes in "The Journal of Commerce" concerning the recent stock dividend decision by the U. S. Supreme Court:

"Much of the comment on the Supreme Court's decision in the stock dividend case of Eisner vs. McComber is misleading. It is calculated to make the public believe that this decision deals a damaging blow to the Government's inherent rights of taxation, and that it will force a restoration of hundreds of millions of dollars justly collected from, and unjustly ordered returned to, taxpayers.

"These implications are wrong. The income tax has but lately come among us, but it has already become an institution, and quite the most important and prolific source of our Federal revenue. It is likely to remain such and it is therefore important that it be understood and that thus the scientific limitations of sound taxing power be not stretched through socialistic or class bias, so as to do an injury to industry

# Some Phases of Chemical Costs

## *Peculiar Nature of Cost Accounting in the Chemical and Dyestuff Industries and Relative Position of By-Products*

By JOHN H. KUESEL, of Wulff & Kuesel, Certified Public Accountants

THE chemical industry presents to the accountant problems which ordinarily do not come within his sphere. There are many unusual situations which confront him in the accounts and records of chemical plants which do not occur in any other industry. As an example, it is a simple matter to take and compute the value of an inventory for the average industrial concern, but not so with the majority of chemical plants, owing to the peculiar nature of various chemical processes. The chemical may be in solution or mixed with other compounds in such a way that to utilize each product individually would be practically impossible, except perhaps as the result of a costly separation. If in a dilute solution, the cost of extraction or concentration is very likely to be greater than the value of the product itself. As a step in a process, the solution has a definite value based on its content of solute, but as an independent product it might be worth nothing.

### Incorrect Cost System

The case of a leading manufacturer of coal-tar products has been called to my attention. Their cost system was far from complete, and fair cost values in their various plants were practically unobtainable. They used a typically incorrect method of attempting to arrive at a true cost. The chief chemist in one instance after figuring the  $\text{NH}_3$  content of a solution in work, used the average current selling price for pure commercial ammonia and considering a fair cost of concentration and purification plus a fair profit, believed that he had arrived at a real cost price. Thus, if his estimate of concentration costs were correct, he always made a paper profit on his ammonia, which may or may not have been a fact.

What he should have done was to ascertain the by-product value of ammonia in solution. And here again the aggravating phase of by-product costs confronts the accountant. I believe the word "by-product" originated in a chemical plant; at any rate it belongs chiefly to the chemical industry, and by-product cost oftentimes seriously menaces recognized cost accounting theories. At first, "by-products" was applied to those chemicals that were considered useless. They were the "necessary evils" of some valuable chemical reaction, until through research these so-called "by-products" were turned into profit and recently into such great profit that we sometimes must wonder whether it is not the by-product that is more important and more profitable than the principal one. Such is the case in the coal-tar industries, where benzol, toluol, phenol and other distillates should not be called by-products but products, and the coke, or residual fuel, should be called the by-product.

### Distribution of Overhead Expenses

The proper distribution of overhead expenses over the cost of the products and by-products is another problem of the cost accountant. As the sales value of the by-products increases, is it justifiable to further add to their proportion of overhead? If not, the original product would have to bear the burden and not infrequently would be sold at a loss. But theoretically the cost of the by-product has not increased because of the increased sales value, and consequently the accountant finds himself in a dilemma.

The ever increasing number of by-products, especially in the coal-tar industry, has made it next to impossible to keep accurate costs of each. Estimate costs are merely guesses, the correctness being dependent upon the experience of the plant manager. It has been partly solved by subdividing the unit of cost of the intermediary products, such as (1) light oil distillate; (2) middle oil distillate; (3) heavy oil distillate; (4) carbon residue.

### Cost of By-Products

The next step is to utilize the information regarding the unit costs of these products in calculating the cost of the many by-products. Preferably this is best done by using separate books and cost records. Thus, if feasible, two distinct working forces conduct the costs with good results. In this way most, if not all, of the overhead costs may be distributed directly to the intermediary products, thus eliminating the tedious task of splitting it over possibly a thousand and one items. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule. For example, there are overhead costs applicable to the finished or nearly finished products, such as labor for cleaning drums preparatory to filling same with the finished products or loading on trucks and the like. But as these are usually small costs, they may readily be added to the general overhead and distributed with it, and the error will be negligible.

### Possible Profit on New Products

Together with the discovery of new chemical products and their possible value, the accountant is sometimes asked to find out whether or not it will be profitable to manufacture a new product under consideration. This difficult problem involves many distinct phases. First, is the supply of raw material limited or practically unlimited? Secondly, will the necessary materials be easily and cheaply obtainable? Thirdly, will the cost of construction of the plant necessary to produce the new chemical, including depreciation and upkeep, be small enough to have little effect on the cost of the products? Fourthly, will the demand for the new product be great enough to warrant a large capital expenditure? Fifthly, is there a possibility of another plant being able to produce the same product cheaper than the cost of manufacture in this plant by a simpler process or more complete utilization of by-products, etc.? Lastly, will any other by-products of value be obtained in the production of this new chemical? After the accountant has weighed the question carefully and given his answer, and if he be correct in his verdict, he has either made a good guess or a careful study not only of economics and accounting but chemistry itself.

Many by-products, of course, sell much higher than the cost, such as colors and medicinal chemicals, products involving secret processes. Consequently, the actual factory costs of these articles are not only considered useless, but if they were calculated, the plant manager holds them in strict confidence. But even this idea is now upset by the impending resumption of trade on a large scale with Germany. Together with Germany's resolution to resume increased trade rela-

tions with other countries and the low price of mark exchange, it is very probable that competition will be exceedingly keen. The burden will naturally fall first upon the cost accountant familiar with chemical production to show which process can be made cheaper. He also will be asked to give his views as to capital expenditure or extension of plants and the like. Many of these problems are hurled at the chemical engineer, but if he lacks knowledge of accounting and cost principles he is as handicapped as an accountant without chemical knowledge. The two must work hand in hand to protect this "infant industry" from German aggression, or succumb.

#### F. H. DE GREEFF ON BRITISH-GERMAN TRADE

English chemical consumers would just as soon buy supplies in Germany as in the United States or elsewhere, if there were so much as a quarter or a tenth of a cent difference in price, so far has England placed the war behind her and returned to the normal order of things, according to Robert H. de Greeff, of R. W. Greeff & Company, who recently returned from a business tour of Europe. Although England would purchase German chemicals and dyes if she could, representatives of various English houses who have made trips into Germany with the idea of locating supplies of these products have been unsuccessful in their attempts and have reported back that Germany has no stocks. As far as feeling against German goods in the commercial life of England is concerned, Mr. de Greeff reports that it has practically disappeared. Commerce has almost completely eradicated most of the sentiment engendered by the war.

Although most of the English chemical plants are running at full capacity, the thirty per cent reduction in coal production has handicapped them greatly. As far as labor conditions are concerned, Mr. de Greeff said that England appeared to be having less trouble than the United States, owing undoubtedly to the absence of a large foreign element such as we have here. The exchange question is causing considerable worry to English authorities, and they are doing their utmost in cutting down the importation of unessentials to help the pound sterling recover a position nearer par.

In discussing the condition of Europe in general, Mr. de Greeff said that Germany was unquestionably in a very bad condition economically and that the opinion appeared to be quite widely expressed in England and on the Continent that Germany would never fulfill the obligations of the Peace Treaty in full. Not that she would not do so if she could, but business men apparently believe that, in view of present circumstances, the fulfillment has become an economic impossibility. Of the countries on the Continent, Belgium appears to be recovering most quickly from the blow of the war and is in better condition just now because her people have gone back to hard work en masse.

#### THE BARRETT CO.'S ELECTION

At the annual meeting of The Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, on Tuesday, Eversley Childs was elected chairman of the Board; William Hamlin Childs, president; Thomas M. Rianhard, Wm. N. McIlravy, John C. Runkle, and Ray P. Perry, vice-presidents. E. J. Steer was re-elected secretary and treasurer; F. M. Stearns, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, and Clark McKercher, general counsel. The only change in the Board of Directors was the addition of A. E. Chevalier of Philadelphia to the Board.

Three hundred flasks of quicksilver arrived from Genoa on the steamer Ansaldo II.

#### LONGWORTH BILL UNDER CRITICISM BY ITS OPPONENTS IN THE SENATE

Senators Keyes and Moses of New Hampshire, Republicans, Offer Amendments in Behalf of the Textile Interests—Senator Watson Declares Dye Embargo Is the Best Solution of the Problem

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., March 22.—The Longworth bill which is now before the Senate having been favorably reported by Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, chairman of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee, and strongly advocated in its present form by Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, has drawn the fire of Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, Democrat, Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa, Republican, Senator William H. King of Utah, Democrat, and Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Democrat, who have announced themselves as opponents of the measure. Since the first discussion in the Senate, several amendments have been introduced.

Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire embodied the views of Col. John P. Wood, textile manufacturer of Philadelphia, in an amendment which provides for higher duties based on the difference in cost here and abroad plus 20 per cent, and includes an anti-dumping provision.

Senator Henry W. Keyes, also of New Hampshire, has introduced four amendments. One of these affects Section 504 authorizing the U. S. Tariff Commission to determine whether an article is obtainable in the United States on reasonable terms. The amendment reads:

"But which must at the same time bear such relation to the price at which the article can be imported as will afford reasonable and adequate protection to domestic textile and other manufacturers in competition with foreign manufacturers."

Senator Keyes explained that the purpose of this amendment was to guard against a situation wherein American manufacturers of textiles might be at a disadvantage because of the importation of cloth dyed abroad with cheaper dyes.

"This amendment is designed to prevent American textile manufacturers and other dye consumers from being forced to pay prices, which, while not exorbitant in view of the cost of producing them, would be entirely too high when considered in connection with the price charged for the same dyes in England or elsewhere," said Senator Keyes. "While the embargo bill provides for the stopping of importation of these dyes it does not in any way stop their importation on goods with which American textile manufacturers must enter into direct competition."

Another amendment offered by Senator Keyes with a view to preventing a temporary shortage of dyes contains the following: "Provided, however, that where in the judgment of the commission, the same is necessary, the admission to entry or delivery from customs custody shall be permitted of an amount of such article or articles as the said committee shall deem sufficient to supply the present need of the consumer or consumers."

Another of Senator Keyes' amendments follows: "But neither this section nor under Section 504, shall a dyestuff which is both chemically different and different in practical use from any dyestuff made in the United States or any of its possessions be denied the right of entry or delivery from customs custody where the actual consumer declares said dyestuff to be necessary to the satisfactory production of his goods."

### LIABILITY FOR UNFIT ETHER

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has recently decided the case of Moehlenbrock vs. Parke, Davis & Co., and two physicians named Andrews and Rosenwald, which involves the question of malpractice. The opinion of the Court is as follows:

"Plaintiff's intestate, a young man in good general health, submitted to an operation, under the influence of ether, for the removal of his tonsils. The ether was administered and the operation performed by defendants Andrews and Rosenwald. The ether used was manufactured by defendant Parke, Davis & Co. Deceased never recovered from the administration of the ether and died as a result of it in a few hours. That there was fault somewhere was clear. Plaintiff charged the defendant surgeons with malpractice and defendant Parke, Davis & Co. with negligently putting on sale ether unfit for use. Plaintiff had a verdict against all defendants. In a former appeal this court held that there was evidence to sustain a finding that the ether was unfit for use, that it was dangerous to life, that defendant Parke, Davis & Co. was negligent in putting it on sale, and that its use was a proximate cause of decedent's death. This appeal was then taken by defendants Andrews and Rosenwald.

"Appellants insist that since no expert witnesses testified that appellants did or omitted to do anything contrary to good surgery and practice, it was the duty of the court to direct a verdict in their favor. We do not concur in this contention. From the testimony of the defendant surgeons, and from common knowledge of physical facts and laws, the jury might infer that if appellants had desisted from the use of the ether at the first sign of danger decedent's life might have been spared, and that reasonable prudence required them to do so.

"It is only in cases where the evidence and the facts to be deducted therefrom are undisputed, and the case concerns a matter of science or specialized art, or other matters of which a layman can have no knowledge, that the opinion of experts is conclusive. This is not such a case.

"It was not error to receive testimony as to the effect of the use of ether from the same container on the following day. This testimony tended to show the character of the ether. Judgment affirmed."

### LARGER ALKALI IMPORTS BY JAPAN

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Tokyo, Feb. 27.—The caustic soda imported into this country during January amounted to 6,834,750 pounds, and all of it came from America. During the same period 8,460,042 pounds of soda ash was imported from England. The imports for the same period last year amounted to 137,300 pounds of caustic soda and 1,828,200 pounds of soda ash, the comparatively small amount being due to the export embargoes of England and America during the war. The figures for January follow: Imported at Kobe, 3,744,000 lbs. of caustic soda; 4,636,352 lbs. of soda ash. At Yokohama, 3,090,750 lbs. of caustic soda and 3,823,690 lbs. of soda ash.

### NEW CLASSIFICATION FOR DISINFECTANTS

The Treasury Department has ruled that disinfectants in part of coal tar shall be classified under sections 500 and 501 of the Act of Sept. 8, 1916, at 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound; and medicinals such as creolin pearson in part of coal tar shall be classified under the same provisions at 30 per cent ad valorem.

### CONSOLIDATION OF CHEMICAL BANK RECALLS EARLY CHEMICAL HISTORY

Originally Chartered as the New York Chemical Mfg. Co.—Merger With Citizens National Gives It Deposits of \$140,000,000 and Resources Exceeding \$200,000,000—President Johnston's Progressive Policy

The Chemical National Bank of New York, which formed a consolidation with the Citizens National last week, was established in 1824 as the New York Chemical Manufacturing Co., under a charter which provided that the company could receive deposits. The authorized capital of the company was \$500,000, and it was stipulated that \$100,000 must be employed in the manufacture of chemicals. The factory was built on the Hudson River near Fulton street, and offices were opened at 216 Broadway, where deposits were received. The charter was for twenty years, and when it expired in 1844 it was decided to liquidate the old manufacturing company, in spite of the fact that it had been a successful venture and paid dividends. The company returned to the shareholders the amount of their original investment plus \$50 per share.

Among the products manufactured were blue vitriol, alum, aquafortis, nitric acid, muriatic acid, alcohol, tartar emetic, refined camphor, saltpetre, borax, copperas, corrosive sublimate, calomel and various medicines, paints and dyers' colors.

Simultaneously with the liquidation of the chemical company, the Chemical Bank was formed by act of the State Legislature, many of the old shareholders and some new ones subscribing for the capital stock of \$300,000, and this sum was all that was ever paid into the bank by the shareholders. Starting with an investment of \$300,000, the bank has earned \$2,700,000 and has given to shareholders an accumulated surplus of \$10,000,000. It has in addition returned to the shareholders dividends exceeding \$26,000,000. During all this time the bank has made none of its money from Wall Street operations and has never charged its customers over 6 per cent for money.

In 1848 the bank moved from 216 Broadway to 270 Broadway, its present home, and it has the distinction of being the oldest inhabitant of that section for at least a mile each way up and down Broadway.

The consolidation of the Citizens National and the Chemical National was a surprise even to Wall Street. The directors of the Chemical met on Wednesday last and unanimously recommended to the shareholders the ratification of the plan, and similar action was taken by the directors of the Citizens National on the following day. The merger is in line with the progressive policy of the Chemical National adopted about two years ago when it began to pay interest on deposits. The principal officers of the consolidated institution will be Herbert K. Twitchell, chairman of the board; Percy H. Johnston, president, and Edwin S. Schenck, vice-president. The new institution will have \$4,500,000 capital, \$13,500,000 surplus, and undivided profits of nearly \$1,000,000. Its aggregate deposits will exceed \$140,000,000, and resources \$200,000,000.

In banking circles the consolidation is credited to the activities of President Percy H. Johnston, who came to the Chemical National Bank from the Citizens National of Louisville, Ky., in the fall of 1917. Mr. Johnston's experience in the banking business reads like a chapter from a *Financial Arabian Nights*, but, remarkable as his success has been, it must be recognized that the results he has accomplished are due to steadfast purpose and a fitness for the life-work which he decided upon when he entered the Marion National Bank of Lebanon, Ky., at the age of sixteen years.

He received a "salary" of \$10 per month. But he stuck for ten years, probably getting occasional advances, and at twenty-six years of age he was appointed national bank examiner for the State of Kentucky. It is said that he was the youngest man who had ever received such a commission. Within two years he was made chairman of all bank examiners south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, and handled all the work in thirteen Southern States. Two years later he was made one of four national bank examiners-at-large in the United States. He served for two years, examining banks in thirty States.

After six years in the Government service, Mr. Johnston was called to the Citizens National Bank of Louisville as cashier and director. Within one year he was made vice-president, and in another year first vice-president. During the four years that he served the Citizens Bank, the deposits increased from \$3,000,000 to \$11,000,000, and the stock doubled in value.

Mr. Johnston came to the Chemical National as first vice-president and director. At the annual meeting in January, this year, he was made president, and it is a matter of record in banking literature that he is the youngest man holding that position. The bank had deposits of \$35,000,000, and the stock was selling at \$375 per share. The deposits of the Chemical National are now \$90,000,000, and the stock is quoted at \$600.

When asked by a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS whether the policy of the consolidated bank would be the same as that of the Chemical National in the past, Mr. Johnston said briefly and forcibly: "The bank will be conducted along the same lines and on the same principles as it has been for 100 years. It is a strictly commercial institution and in no sense speculative, and these ideas will be rigidly adhered to in the future."

#### CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S ST. LOUIS MEETING

The American Chemical Society will organize a Section of Leather Chemistry at the April meeting in St. Louis, and a paper on the use of new vegetable substances in tanning will be read. The members of the society will be officially welcomed by Henry W. Kiel, Mayor of St. Louis. Dr. W. A. Noyes, president of the organization, will respond. At the general meeting to be held in the Hotel Statler, an address will be made by E. P. Costigan, of the Tariff Commission, who will speak on "Chemical Industry and Legislation." Dr. Charles H. Herty, editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," whose theme will be "Victory and Its Responsibilities," will discuss the mission of chemistry in this era in which the industrial life of the nation is quickening.

Minna Hall Simmons, for two years advertising manager of John Campbell & Co., New York, manufacturers of aniline dyes, has opened an advertising service agency at 15 West Thirty-eight street, New York, where she will conduct a business embracing every branch of publicity and advertising service. She will continue to handle the account of John Campbell & Co., advertising "Camel Dyes."

F. M. Fargo, Jr., vice-president of the Calco Chemical Co., is in the South on a business trip.

V. V. Messer, of the Newport Chemical Works, was a visitor at the New York office during the week.

Jiro Inabata, of the firm of Inabata & Co., Ltd., of Osaka, Japan, is expected to visit this country early next month.

#### BRITISH DYE USERS BUY COLORS

IN GERMANY VALUED AT \$950,000

American Chamber of Commerce in London Discusses Question Whether British Manufacturers Are Concentrating on Common Dyes to the Neglect of High-Cost Colors and a Wide Variety

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, March 12.—The Purchasing Commission of the Color Users Association, which went to Germany to purchase dyes, represented a class of consumers who seem to fear that the British dye industry is concentrating on the production of the more common kinds of dyes to the exclusion of the higher grades and wider range of varieties. It is said that thousands of dyes made in Germany are not being manufactured in England, according to the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

The commission arranged for immediate export to England of 140 tons of dyes valued at £191,720, approximately \$950,000. The commission also arranged for larger quantities in the near future, and reserved the right to cancel the contract in regard to any colors not delivered by the specified date, or in the event of prices rising beyond agreed figures.

Lord Moulton recently made an unchallenged statement that the present British dye industry is five-sixths of the British consumption before the war. The American Chamber, however, calls attention to the fact that the whole of the British production is not sold and used in Britain; also that a large part of the dyes obtained from Germany under the reparation clauses of the Peace Treaty is understood to be intended for the Indian market.

Criticising the Government's Anti-Dumping bill, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce considered that the measure would not meet the requirements of British national security and would be detrimental to research and development of the industry. The Government, it was said, should specify the amount of chemical plant essential to secure national safety, and should bear a share of the cost of keeping that amount of plant in commission, adding that British color-users were prepared also to bear a proportion of the cost.

It may be of interest in this connection, says the Chamber, to mention the official estimate of the approximate quantities and values of potash compounds imported from Germany and Alsace into Britain since the armistice for purely industrial, as apart from agricultural purposes: from Germany 4,301 tons were imported, valued at £182,448, and from Alsace 100 tons, valued at £2,250. It is not known at what prices other German potash compounds have been sold to British purchasers.

#### JAPAN'S HEAVY NITRATE IMPORTS

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Tokyo, Feb. 27.—The maximum quantity of Chilean nitrate imported into this country in the past was in the neighborhood of 60,000 tons in one year. Owing to the advance of market prices of agricultural products recently and the consequent increase in the purchasing capacity of the farming classes, the demand for fertilizer has increased and the importation of Chilean nitrate has increased. The amount contracted for this year is said to be 80,000 tons and will be imported before April. Already three-tenths of the total has been imported through Yokohama, and the remainder is expected to be imported through Kobe and Osaka. It is the largest importation on record.

## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl. ....	8½	9½	H'k Electro .....	65	75
Aetna Expl., pf....	67	68	Heyden Chem. ....	4½	5
Air Reduction ....	44	45	H'k Electro .....	70	75
*Am. Ag., Ch. ....	93	94	*Int. Agricult. ....	23	24
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf..	93	95	*Int. Agricult., pf.	81	83
Am. Chicle ....	72	75	*Int. Nickel .....	22	23
Am. Chicle, pf....	74	78	*Int. Nickel, pf....	88	91
Am. Cot. Oil. ....	48	49	*Int. Salt .....	67	70
Am. Cot. Oil., pf..	88	93	K. Solvay .....	90	115
Am. Cyan. ....	25	30	*Mathieson Alk. ....	25	29
Am. Cyan., pf....	52	57	Merck & Co., pf....	92	96
*Am. Druggists S. ....	12	13	Merrimac .....	84	88
Am. Glue ....	40	45	Mulford Co. ....	53	56
Am. Glue, pf....	65	70	Mutual Co. ....	150	...
*Am. Linseed ....	83	84	*Nat. A. & C. ....	66	67
*Am. Linseed, pf....	95	97	*Nat. A. & C., pf....	87	88
*Am. Malt ....	32	36	*National Lead .....	42	83
Amer. Zinc ....	19	20	*National Lead, pf....	105	107
Amer. Zinc, pf....	53	54	N. J. Zinc .....	288	294
Atlas Powder ....	155	165	Niag. A., pf....	96	100
Atlas Powd., pf....	85	89	Parke, Davis & Co., 117	118	
*Barrett Co. ....	124	126	Penn. Salt .....	75	76
Barrett Co., pf....	100	106	Procter & Gamble .....	676	695
British Am. Chem. ....	7	8	Procter & Gam., pf....	101	101½
Butterworth-Jud. ....	33	35	Rollin Ch. ....	50	60
By. Prod. Co. ....	107	115	Rol. Ch., pf....	90	90
Coborundum ....	135	135½	Royal Baking Po. ....	130	135
Carborundum, pf....	115½	116	Royal Bak. Po., pf....	86	89
Casen Co. ....	47	53	Semet S. ....	160	175
Celuloid Co. ....	135	145	Sherwin-Williams .....	520	540
Celuloid, pf....	90	95	Solv. Proc. ....	180	...
*Corn Products ....	94	95	Stand. Ch. ....	90	100
*Corn Products, pf....	104	107	Swan & Finch .....	95	100
Davison Chem. ....	37	37½	Tenn. C. & Chem. ....	10	11
Dow Chem. ....	200	210	Tex. Gulf, Sul. ....	155½	155½
Dow Ch., pf....	168	168	Union Carbide ....	73	74
Du Pont ....	305	315	Union Sulphur ....	90	95
Du Pont, deba., pf....	87	90	*Un. Drug .....	134	137
Du Pont, C., pf....	7	8	*Un. Drug, 1st pf....	50	51
Freeport, Tex. Sul. ....	27	28	*Un. Dyewood .....	50	61
Freep. Tex., sul. pf....	91	93	*Un. Dyewood, pf....	90	96
*Gen. Chem. ....	180	190	U. S. Gypsum .....	90	95
*Gen. Chem., pf....	96	98	*U. S. Indus. Alco. ....	100	101
Grasselli ....	160	170	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf....	99	100
Grasselli, pf....	101	102	*Va. Car. Ch. ....	77	78
Hercules, Powder....	210	220	*Va. Car. Ch., pf....	110	112
Hercules, Powd., pf....	97	103	V. Vivaudou .....	17	18

\*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The Merrimac Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable March 31 on stock of record March 20.

The Mathieson Alkali Works has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable April 1 on stock of record March 20.

American Cyanide Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 on stock of record March 22.

International Agricultural Chemical announces a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the preferred, payable April 15 to stockholders of record March 31.

Procter & Gamble announce 2 per cent quarterly dividend on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable April 15 to stockholders of record March 25.

The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company has declared the regularly quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 on stock of record March 31.

The directors of V. Vivaudou, Inc., have declared a quarterly dividend of 50c a share on the common stock payable April 1 to stock of record March 15. An initial dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

Seven per cent cumulative first preferred stock of The Sherwin-Williams Co. is being offered by Charles Wesley & Co. of New York. It is stated that the average net profits of the company during thirty-six years have been 18 per cent, and that the volume of business is over \$54,000,000 a year.

The United Drug Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the first preferred stock and \$1.50 on the second preferred. The dividend on the first preferred is payable May 1 on stock of record April 15, and the dividend on the second preferred is payable June 1 on stock of record May 15.

## Trade Notes and Personals

Coal-tar colors valued at \$434,158 were imported at the port of New York during January.

Radium valued at \$10,000 was stolen from the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., last week.

The Citro Chemical Co.'s warehouse at Maywood, N. J., was destroyed by fire, last week, with loss of \$25,000.

George Pfromm, father of Adam Pfromm of A. Pfromm & Co., wholesale druggists, Philadelphia, died last week. He was born in 1828.

Julian W. Lyon has purchased for occupancy the building at 35 Fulton street, New York. The building is five stories and the lot is 25x40 feet.

A separate Chemical Warfare Service, in charge of a brigadier-general was a feature of the Army Reorganization bill passed by the House, last week.

Glover Bros. have sued Rockhill & Vietor in the Supreme Court, New York, for \$3,000 paid on account for 200 tons of Kotenashi beans not delivered according to contract.

Prof. Henry E. Crampton, of Columbia College, will lecture on his travels in the South Sea Islands, before the members of the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first street, on Friday, March 26.

The Southern Export Co. has sued the Edgertown Aniline Co. in the Supreme Court for \$2,240 for failure to deliver a quantity of calcium carbide. Ernest G. Budington appears for plaintiff. Louis H. Robinson for defendant pleads a Government embargo in the answer to the complaint.

The completeness of the lists of materials quoted in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS has recommended the paper to at least one importer as a code book in transmitting long lists of prices by cable to or from his foreign correspondent. Perhaps the suggestion might be tried by others with profit.

Edward R. Morawetz, a manufacturing chemist, of Rockville Center, L. I., reported that burglars entered his home recently and stole valuable jewelry. Mr. Morawetz says it is the third robbery of his home within a short time.

Exports of the United States for February amounted to \$646,000,000, the smallest since October of last year, against \$722,000,000 in the preceding January and \$585,000,000 in February of last year. Exports during the eight months ending with February were \$5,231,000,000, against \$4,383,000,000 in the eight months of last year. February imports amounted to \$407,000,000, against \$474,000,000 in January of this year and \$235,000,000 in February a year ago.

Among the representatives of the celluloid industry who conferred with the Federal Trade Commission recently to make a voluntary agreement to discontinue unfair trade practices were: Henry Rawle, vice-president of the Celluloid Co., New York City; J. A. Gwyn, assistant director of sales of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Joseph Larocque, director and counsel of the Celluloid Co., of New York City; Ralph R. Lonsbury, counsel and commissioner of the Pyroxylin-Plastics Manufacturers Association, New York City; and Julius Kahn, secretary of the Pacific Novelty Co., New York City.

## The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotation of Pharmaceuticals, Page 554; Crude Drugs, Pages 554-556, Essential Oils, Page 558

### DENATURED AND WOOD ALCOHOL HIGHER

Citric and Tartaric Acids Advance on Heavy Consuming Demand—Antipyrine, Bayberry Bark and Arnica Flowers Lower—Buying Conservative with Under-current of Firmness in Prices

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
*Acid Citric, 10c lb.	Catechu, 1c lb.
Acid Oxalic, 1c lb.	Caffeine, 25c lb.
Acid Tartaric, 5c lb.	Ginger, African, 1½c lb.
Alcohol, Denatured, 20c gal.	Mercury, \$5 flask
*Wood, 25c gal.	Soap, Castile 2c lb.
Aniseed, Star, 5c lb.	Terpin Hydrate, 10c lb.
Blueflag Root, 5c lb.	Wormwood Herb, 5c lb.
Declined	
*Acetphenetidin 5c lb.	Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, 2c lb.
Antipyrine, 50c lb.	Ipecac Root, Cart., 10c lb.
Agar Agar, 5c lb.	Manna, Sml. Flk., 2c lb.
Arnica Flowers, 5c lb.	Phenolphthalein, 10c lb.
Althea Root, 10c lb.	Potass. Chlorate, bulk, ½c lb.
Bay Rum, 5c gal.	*Quinine, Java, 3c oz.
Bayberry Bark, 50c lb.	Sage, Dalmatian, 2c lb.
Wax, 4c lb.	Wormseed, Amer., 2c lb.
Bloodroot, 1c lb.	Wax, Bees, 4c lb.
Colchicum Root, 25c lb.	
Coriander Seed, ½c lb.	
Second Hands	
All carboys advanced by fine chemical manufacturers.	

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$45
Calomel	1.58	1.58	1.52	1.51
Camphor, Jap., ref.	2.50	2.50	3.30	2.30
Glycerin, C.P.	23½	23½	.25	.16
Menthol	13.00	12.75	13.75	6.00
Opium, Gum	6.50	6.50	6.50	22.50
Quinine Sulphate, Java	.85	.85	.92	.90
Cantharides, Russ.	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.90
Ergot, Spanish	5.00	5.00	5.50	3.00
Buchu, Short	3.00	3.00	2.35	3.00
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.00
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.35	1.35	1.65	.83
Cloves, Zanzibar	.48	.48	.48	.44

In a rather more quiet market, fine chemical and drug prices have shown somewhat of a mixed character this week, although without question, the notable revisions in quotations have been upward. In general, prices are firm and beneath the conservative trading an under-current of strength is in accord with the advancing tendency of many products. The advances for the week have been chiefly among the manufactured products while crude drugs have supplied most of the declines. Owing to the advanced cost to them, manufacturers have announced higher prices for all carboys.

The alcohols hold the center of the stage with denatured and wood both showing further sharp advances and scarce on the spot. Citric and tartaric acids are both higher, due indirectly to the exceptionally heavy consuming demand at this time. Caffeine has gone up. Terpin hydrate has been advanced by manufacturers. Quicksilver is higher. Castile soap is firmer. Antipyrine is lower. Bayberry bark, colchicum root, althea root, blood root, arnica flowers, agar agar and bayberry wax have moved down. Blueflag root is higher.

#### Fine Chemicals

**Acid, Citric**—Although the price rose to \$1.20 a pound early in the week and in fact, an inquiry for five tons or more meant a price of \$1.25, the past few days has seen somewhat of a recession and at the present time, \$1.14@\$1.16 can be done on the spot. There are unquestionably heavy stocks here and it was more than dealers could do to maintain the price at \$1.20 in spite of the heavy demand at the present time for both

domestic use and export. Of course, Sicily is booming the price in line with a general "bull" movement in all citrus products at this time. Makers here name 84c still without offer. London reports a higher price.

**Acid, Oxalic**—Supplies are still very scarce and the best figure on the spot appears to be 45c a pound now with some holders asking up to 46c.

**Acid, Tartaric**—With second hands asking and getting anything up to 85c a pound and demand exceptionally active at this figure, manufacturers here have advanced their prices from 69½c up to 74½c a pound for crystals and powdered. They are not offering stocks.

**Alcohol**—Producers have advanced the price of denatured alcohol twenty cents per gallon owing to the scarcity of denaturing materials, the heavy demand and meagre spot stocks of alcohol. They now quote on a basis of \$1.02@\$1.03 per gallon for the 188 proof completely denatured. Seconds are holding their goods slightly lower at 96c@\$1.00 per gallon as to grade and seller. Wood alcohol is now \$3.00 per gallon in second hands and practically obtainable at any price.

**Acetphenetidin**—Demand is lighter and spot goods are cheaper at \$2.50@\$2.55 a pound. Manufacturers are quoting for May at \$2.25.

**Antipyrine**—Recent offerings of antipyrine are reported on the market here at \$6.75 per pound showing a sharp drop under former prices. Supplies on the spot are reported somewhat improved.

**Bay Rum**—For natural bay rum, \$3.00 per gallon can be done without difficulty. For the salicylic denatured, \$3.20 is now asked and for the quinine denatured, \$3.50@\$3.55 a gallon is the price.

**Caffeine**—On the spot, stocks of caffeine are scarce just at present and \$7.50 a pound is apparently the inside figure. Not a great deal is available even at the higher price. Demand is reported heavy.

**Camphor**—The gum is still in a rather easy position without change in price since last week. For Japanese refined slabs here, \$2.50 a pound is reported as still possible to do although Jap tablets are scarce and firmly held at \$3.25 and up. American refiners name \$3.30 a pound for bulk gum in barrels without change.

**Formaldehyde**—The item is quieter and the feverish speculative activity has ceased. Small lots, all that can be had, are going through at 57c@\$8c a pound. Makers name 38c a pound without offer.

**Menthol**—The \$12.50 price named last week, although a sale was reported at this figure, was either an attempt to bear the market or an error. The best which appears to be named now is \$13.00 a pound in cases, duty paid, spot goods. Little is doing however, and the market is more or less as sellers make it.

**Mercury**—Selling agents have advanced the prices for mercury twice since last week and have brought the price up to \$95.00 per flask. Resellers are asking and getting up to \$98.00 for their goods. Demand is fairly brisk at this time.

**Phenolphthalein**—Makers are doing business at a slightly lower figure, having been accepting orders for the past week or so at \$1.50 a pound.

**Quinine**—Demand is not very active but the price holds steady at 80c per ounce. Up to 82c and 83c has been heard from other sources. The tendency is ap-

parently toward easier levels and business is reported to have gone through under 80c but has not been confirmed. American makers name 90c for sulphate in 100 ounce tins without change.

**Terpin Hydrate**—With turpentine over \$2.30 per gallon, an advance of terpin hydrate to \$1.13@\$1.15 a pound is not surprising.

#### Crude Drugs

**Agar Agar**—Freer offerings as a result of larger available stocks here have eased off the price of agar agar this week. For No. 1, 77c@78c a pound is named while for No. 2, 68c@70c and No. 3, 60c@62c are named.

**Althea Root**—Larger offerings of whole althea root are being made at lower prices. Sellers now quote 28c@30c a pound.

**Aniseed**—Star anise continues scarce and sellers have again advanced their figures this week. For spot goods, 28½c a pound is apparently the best price here.

**Arnica Flowers**—The flowers are easier owing to a considerable increase in supplies. On the spot, 35c a pound has been done and less than this is reported as offering at present.

**Bayberry Bark**—Recent collections from the Maryland coast have made their way to this market and are being offered at a sharply lower price. On spot, 45c a pound can now be done, it is understood. Larger supplies of bayberry wax are also driving the prices of this item lower and 39c a pound is quoted here.

**Bloodroot**—The root is easier on lack of demand in the face of large available supplies here. Dealers are quoting 28c a pound but it is believed that this can be shaded.

**Blueflag Root**—A few holders appear still to have the situation well in hand. The price is higher and firmly maintained at 65c@70c a pound. Stocks are small and demand fair.

**Colchicum Root**—Offerings of colchicum on the spot at \$1.00 a pound have broken the former figure, \$1.25. Supplies are greatly improved. Smaller lots are commanding up to \$1.10.

**Coriander Seed**—The seed is lower at 4½c@5c a pound for the unbleached Morocco.

**Ginger**—African ginger is very scarce on the spot and the price has moved upward this week. Quotations name 14½c@15c a pound.

**Henna**—The leaves are very firm without change at 50c a pound. Demand is active.

**Ipecac Root**—Although \$3.25 a pound can be done for Cartagena ipecac on the spot, \$3.50 is being asked by some houses. Powdered is slightly lower on the offering of a recent arrival at \$3.65. Rio is scarce at \$3.50 for whole and \$3.75 for powdered.

**Manna**—Small flake manna is in good supply and cheaper offerings are noted at 48c a pound on the spot. Large is steady at 63c a pound.

**Nux Vomica**—Owing to the scarcity of buttons here, the price holds tight at the recent advance. Holders are now asking 12½c@13c a pound for buttons and 16c@17c for powdered.

**Rhubarb**—Spot whole root can be had for \$1.30 a pound although some dealers are asking more. Powdered is available at \$1.60 up to \$1.70 as to source of quotation.

**Sage**—Recent arrivals of Dalmatian grinding sage are being offered at lower prices. Quotations name 25c@26c a pound. Good Greek tends easier but is quoted without change at 15c@16c a pound.

**Sarsaparilla Root**—Mexican root is quoted at 40c@

42c a pound as to seller and type of packing. Supplies here are quite large.

**Wormseed**—American wormseed is more plentiful and the price is easier at 28c@30c a pound.

#### EDWARD MALLINCKRODT'S TAX RETURN

*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

St. Louis, March 22.—According to the tax return for 1920, made to the St. Louis Assessor, that of Edward Mallinckrodt, president and treasurer of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, was the second largest, being \$535,050. In 1919 he made a return of \$441,670. This shows an increase of \$93,380 for 1920. His son, Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., made a return of \$159,240 in 1919. In 1920 his return was \$166,780. The largest tax return was made by Mrs. Lily Busch, widow of Adolphus Busch, founder of the Busch brewing interest. She made a return of \$739,060.

R. Hillier's Son Company will remove to 69-77 Hudson street, Jersey City, N. J., where their mills are now located, the latter part of next month. The removal of the Hillier company from 100 William street, where they have been since the erection of the building in 1896, is another case of an old, well-known drug house being practically driven out of the downtown New York district by the encroachment of the insurance companies. Hilliers have been closely associated with the downtown drug section of New York since 1861, when the company was located in Liberty street.

Two bills designed to carry out the recommendations of Governor Smith that the New York State Department of Narcotic Drug Control be abolished and that a Division of Narcotic Addiction Control be created in the State Department of Health have been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Salvatore A. Cetollo, Democrat, of New York City.

Oscar G. Tallman, Allentown, Pa., has completed negotiations for the acquirement of property at 104 North Seventh st., for a new company to be known as Tallman's Wholesale Drug Co. The new organization will also operate retail establishments and will manufacture proprietary preparations. Stores will be opened in Bethlehem and Easton.

The Federal Trade Commission on March 12 charged the F. J. O'Neill Medicine Co. of St. Louis with unfair competition in the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines. The company is called on to answer allegations that it is simulating trade-marks, advertising matter, containers and tablets of a long established competitor. The concern has forty days in which to make answer to the charge.

Further indictments have been returned by the Federal Grand Jury of Chicago, against William H. Sage, former chief of the Government Narcotic Bureau. He is charged with having received \$50 to \$150 a week from Dr. A. G. Blunt, now in the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Shipments of castor seed from British India from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1919, were only 143,069 cwt., against 1,573,353 in the same time in 1918.

Arrivals of opium at Smyrna for the season to Feb. 6 amounted to 1,450 cases, against 165 cases in the same time last season.

The Bandoeng quinine factories in Java have recently declared an interim dividend of fifty per cent.

## The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 560

### MESSINA OIL PRICES HIGHER

**Orange Oils Scarce, but Trade Doubts Reports of Shortage in Lemon and Bergamot—Speculation Rife in Italy—Heavy Consumption of Citrus Products Expected This Summer**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Oil Bergamot, 2 lb.	Oil Orange, Bitter, 2 lb.
Artificial, 30c lb.	Italian, Sweet, \$1.50 lb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 2c lb.	West Indian, Sweet, \$1 lb.
Java, 5c lb.	Citral, 25c lb.
Oil Lemon, 30c lb.	Rhodinol, \$2 lb.
Oil Lemongrass, 25c lb.	Citric Acid, 2d Hds., 10c lb.

##### Declined

Vanillin, 2d Hds., 5c oz.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$7.25	\$5.25	\$5.25	\$6.50
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.77	.71	.73	.51
Oil Cloves	2.85	2.65	2.85	2.10
Oil Lavender Flowers	11.00	11.00	11.00	7.50
Oil Lemon	2.20	1.75	1.85	1.30
Oil Peppermint	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.00
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	10.75	10.75	10.75	11.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.89	.80	.80	.47
Benzaldehyde, U. S. P.	1.00	1.00	1.25	2.00
Coumarin	6.50	6.50	6.50	8.50
Eucalyptol	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.30
Methyl Salicylate	.80	.80	.80	.50
Vanillin	.95	1.00	1.00	.75
Thymol	12.25	12.25	12.00	10.00
Menthol	13.00	12.75	13.50	6.00

Prices for the Messina essences have shot upward with unprecedented rapidity during the past week. The advance has been unusually violent, induced by the sharply higher quotations named in cables out of Sicily on each successive day. The quick rise has induced active trading, of which a very considerable portion has been speculative. Without question orange oils are scarce, but plenty of lemon and bergamot apparently are available in primary markets, and the present situation seems due to a determination of Italian producers to force the whole group higher on the strength of orange. The approaching summer consuming season, which in all probability will see the heaviest consumption of citrus products on record in this country, makes the present the psychological time for primary market speculative interests to rush the prices up. Whether or not bergamot and lemon can be maintained at the new levels remains to be seen.

Not only have the prices for the Messina essences advanced, but among other products on the essential oil list, where revisions have been made this week, the tendency has been upward. Citronella is very firm and has moved up slightly. Oil of lemongrass continues scarce and shows a further advance. Expressed oil of limes holds strong. Citral is higher, as is rhodinol. Petit grain, sandalwood, Japanese camphor and cedar leaf oils are in good demand and very tight. Juniper, rose, cassia and caraway are easy.

#### Essential Oils

**Oil Anise**—Imports of aniseed oil continue to come in at this port and hold the position of the product easy. Prices, however, are apparently firm and show no change from recent levels. For spot goods, \$1.45 a pound is quoted in some quarters, while prices

named range all the way up to \$1.60 for U. S. P. material.

**Oil Bergamot**—The sharpest rise in the spot price of bergamot which has been noted for several years was induced by cabled quotations out of Sicily, ranging all the way up to \$10.00 a pound c. i. f. New York. Sales were made last week at \$5.25, but within a day or so \$7.50 and \$8.00 were named here for spot goods. Reports indicate that \$7.00 might be done in some quarters but has not been verified. It is not believed that the statistical position of bergamot in Sicily warrants jumping the price up to \$10.00 there.

**Oil Camphor**—The best heard here is 45c a pound, with sellers asking up to 50c. Demand continues active, but the price has shown no further advance this week. Spot stocks have been reduced to the minimum by active consumer buying, it is reported.

**Oil Cassia**—Owing to rather large stocks on the market here, the price is more or less easy at \$2.25 a pound for the 75 per cent oil. Up to \$2.35 is being asked by some sellers. Lead-free oil is quoted at \$2.35@\$2.45 a pound and the U. S. P. redistilled at \$2.75 a pound and up.

**Oil Cedar Leaf**—Stocks are still scarce and the price is very firm for spot goods. The best figure which is heard names \$2.20 a pound, and all the way up to \$2.50 is being asked by other sellers. Oil of the wood is scarce and bringing 45c a pound.

**Oil Citronella**—According to two or three authoritative sources in this market, 77c a pound for drums of Ceylon citronella is about the best that can be done now. Sales may be going through at 75c, but quotations on the open market give 77c as lowest. Up to 80c is asked for drums and 85c for lesser quantities. Java oil is also higher at \$1.05@\$1.10 a pound.

**Oil Cloves**—Conditions are still quiet, without change in price. Dealers are naming \$3.60 a pound for tins and up to \$3.75 in some quarters. The spice is tending easier, and with the rather light demand for the oil just at this time the price of the latter may be affected. Vanillin is in better supply and easier.

**Oil Cubeb**—The berries are in better supply, and the oil shows slightly easier at \$8.25@\$8.50 a pound. Demand is reported steady, however, and holds the price without change.

**Oil Eucalyptus**—Supplies are apparently quite large now on the spot in comparison to what they were for some months. Demand is active, and good quantities are reported to be passing into consuming channels at 85c@90c a pound for the U. S. P.

**Oil Ginger**—The price, \$2.75, named in this report last week for oil of ginger was a typographical error and should have read \$7.25 a pound.

**Oil Juniper Berries**—With large stocks held here and demand very light, the price is only being maintained with difficulty. Dealers name \$6.00 a pound, but this can be beaten without trouble. The berries at 5c are very weak and find no buyers.

**Oil Lavender**—No change in price or demand is reported for either oil of the flowers or spike. The former is firm at \$11.00 a pound up to \$11.50, and the latter can be bought for \$2.75@\$3.00.

**Oil Lemon**—Cables from Sicily name \$2.25 a pound for oil of lemon, c. i. f. New York, which brings the price for import above the figure now ruling here for spot goods. Dealers are asking \$2.10@\$2.30 a pound for spot lemon oil, but just how long the \$2.10 figure will last is not known. Demand has been very heavy for some time, but the sharp advance was effective in holding down buying in some quarters. Reports from some sources appear to show plenty of oil in Sicily, and the expected heavy demand from this market has undoubtedly been one of the reasons for jumping prices at this time. Whether or not it will be maintained at the new high prices remains to be seen.

**Oil Lemongrass**—The acute scarcity of oil of lemongrass has sent the price up again this week. The best figure for spot goods here is apparently \$3.50 a pound, while some holders are demanding \$4.00 a pound and are refusing to shade this figure.

**Oil Limes**—Expressed oil of limes is very strong, in sympathy with the other citrus oils and the anticipation of a heavy seasonable consumption this summer. Best price here is \$4.00 a pound, with sellers asking up to \$4.25.

**Oil Orange**—Prices have skyrocketed wildly this week. An acute scarcity of orange oils does exist in Sicily, in the West Indies and in this market. The demand for the fruit as such, coupled with short crops, is now beginning to be felt in full force. Bitter oil is very difficult to obtain and is named at \$7.50@\$8.00 a pound. For the sweet Sicilian oil, the best figure heard here is \$8.25 a pound, while some dealers are asking all the way up to \$9.00. Until things settle down, many holders are refusing to quote. West Indian oil is up to \$7.25@\$7.75 a pound. Producers in Sicily are apparently attempting to attach lemon and bergamot oils to the tail of the orange-oil "kite" in the general upward movement.

**Oil Peppermint**—Japanese oil of peppermint is easy at \$3.00@\$3.10 a pound. American oil is still very dull, with prices unchanged. Demand is practically nil.

**Oil Petit Grain**—Supplies are small and prices stiff, without change, at \$4.50@\$4.75 a pound. Demand is active.

#### Aromatic Chemicals

**Citral**—A further advance in citral, owing to the position of oil of lemongrass, has brought the price of the former up to \$7.25@\$7.50 a pound.

**Musk Xylene**—One seller of musk xylene here will do \$13.00 a pound for spot goods.

**Rhodinol**—An advance in the price of domestic rhodinol has brought spot quotations up to \$20.00@\$22.00 a pound.

**Vanillin**—This product appears to be in better supply, and sales at 95c per ounce are reported more frequently.

James F. Abbott, commercial attache at Tokyo, Japan, says there is an active market in Japan for menthol, but the peppermint oil market is inactive, and it is therefore the policy of dealers to quote the two together, offering a case of each for about \$25, whereas if sold separately the menthol would be quoted at about \$20.50 and the peppermint oil at about \$6.50. According to the estimate of a Japanese exporter, there are only about 27,000 pounds of menthol in the market.

**Oil of tangerine** has risen from 90 lire to 120 lire. There are no quotations for the fresh fruit, which is exhausted in all the markets.

#### ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES IN MESSINA

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Messina, Sicily, Feb. 26.—The price of oil of lemon continues to rise, advancing from 15.00 lire a pound to 17 lire. In the first days of the month there was much unsteadiness, due to the last stages of the railroad strike, but in the middle of the month the rate of exchange may have had some influence. It rose to levels never before realized, which encourages foreign merchants to multiply their purchases. The fact that the quantity of oil of lemon produced in the first three months was not large may have had some effect on the price.

From Dec. 1, 1918, to Feb. 10, 1919, there were deposited 2,008,399 kilogrammes of calcium citrate, while in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1920 the quantity of calcium citrate deposited in the warehouse of the Department of Agriculture was not more than 1,500,000 kilogrammes. The figures of exportation of oil of lemon show this month a notable increase compared with January. While in the month of January they reached barely 3,500 kilogrammes, in this month they have surpassed 50,000 kilogrammes. In this connection there was a notable importation from the United States.

During February prices advanced at follows:

Feb.	Price in Lire	Feb.	Price in Lire
2	14.00	13	15.00
3	14.00	14	15.35
4	14.25	16	15.50
5	14.35	19	15.50
6	15.00	20	16.00
7	15.50	21	16.00
9	16.00	23	17.00
10	16.00	24	17.00
11	15.40	25	17.00

The unsteadiness of oil of lemon was also apparent in the market for oil of orange. The price rose from 48.50 lire to 75.00 lire and reached in the last days 80 lire. This may have been due in part to the demand for exportation and in part to speculators who tried to concentrate the market in the hands of a few in order to keep prices firm. The figures of exportation of oil of orange in the month of February show a decline from 10,000 kilogrammes to about 6,000 kilogrammes in this month. These are the prices of oil of orange:

Feb.	Price in Lire	Price in Lire
2	46.00	55.00
3	48.00	60.00
4	48.00	60.00
5	49.00	62.50
6	50.50	71.00
7	50.00	75.00
9	51.50	80.00
10	54.00	80.00
11	55.00	87.50

The rise in oil of bergamot has been quite steady, as we have explained in our previous correspondence. From 40 lire a pound it has risen to 47 lire, then to 50 lire and finally to 54 lire. The exportation of this product has been very active, almost equal to that of last month [Jan., 15,000 kgs.; Feb., 14,000 kgs.]. Aside from speculation, the rise in price was undoubtedly due to the demand from outsiders.

## The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 562 and 564

### SCARCITY HOLDS PRICES AT HIGH LEVELS

**Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Bleaching Powder in Strong Demand with Producers Sold Ahead and Small Stocks in Second Hands—Arsenic Higher—Muriate of Potash Lower**

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Arsenic, white 1c lb  
Red, 3c lb  
Potassium Bichromate, 1c lb  
Bicarbonate, 1c lb  
Prussiate, red, 3c lb  
yellow, 2c lb  
Sodium Bichromate 5c lb

##### Declined

Potash muriate, 20 cwt. Saltpetre, 3/4c lb

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....	lb. \$1234	lb. \$1234	lb. \$1234	8.15%
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....	ton 21.00	ton 21.00	ton 21.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder.....	100 lbs. 4.50	4.50	3.50	2.00
Copper Sulphate.....	100 lbs. 8.25	8.25	8.25	7.75
Potash, Caustic.....	lb. .28	.28	.32	.55
Saltpeter, gran.....	lb. 1234	.14	.14	.26%
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....	100 lbs. 3.25	3.25	2.85	1.50
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....	100 lbs. 6.85	6.75	4.75	3.00
Potassium Bichromate.....	.40	.34	.34	.36%

The heavy chemical situation is little changed. Supplies of all items continue small and the market generally is a nominal one with prices largely a matter of the individual sale to be decided upon between buyer and seller. Soda ash, caustic and bleach continue at high levels which could not be maintained if conditions were more nearly normal. The container shortage figures largely in these items as does the general slowness and uncertainty of freight movement. Improvement in some ways is noted and it is probable that the opening of spring will restore normal conditions and remove at least part of the inflation of prices which now exists.

Arsenic both red and white have been advanced on the strength of shortages. Sodium bichromate is on the nominal list with a wide range of prices heard, and offers are light from second hands. Potassium bichromate, prussiates, and bicarbonate are generally higher on a more or less nominal basis. Muriate of potash is lower following the arrival of large imports and the prospect of more. Acids are very tight with manufacturers buying resale lots in some cases to meet contracts.

**Acid, Acetic**—Little trading of any but a routine nature is heard and prices remain at the same general levels as last week. Glacial is held at 12 1/4c per pound not inclusive, and the 85 p.c. anhydride at 55c@60c per pound. The other strengths are quoted as follows: 28 p.c., \$2.50@\$2.75 per hundred, 56 p.c., \$5.00@\$5.50 per hundred, 80 p.c., \$6.25@\$6.87 1/2 per hundred, and the 80 p.c., at \$8.00 per hundred.

**Acid, Mixed**—The sulphuric shortage has placed this acid in a more or less nominal position. The quotations given of 12c per unit of nitric and 1c@1 1/4c per unit of sulphuric can be done where it is possible to get acid at all.

**Acid, Muriatic**—The former prices are still heard and are being firmly maintained on the strength of the sulphuric shortage. Increases have not yet materialized but are still expected in some quarters. The price basis is the 22-degree acid at \$2.00@\$2.50 per hundred.

**Acid, Nitric**—The continued strength of both nitre and sulphuric have reduced offerings of this kind to a minimum. Prices have not been advanced but much greater strength is shown than the demand for the acid itself seems to justify. Prices are still based on the 42-degree acid at 8c@\$8 1/2c per pound.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—Demand continues strong for both export and domestic consumption with manufacturers forced in many instances to buy back their own product to supply contract shipments. The producers are well sold up into the late summer and are unwilling to accept more business for the time being. Advances in price have not been heard from first hands but advances from second hands are expected. The condition has been brought about by the feverish selling of the last few months which led makers to overestimate their capacity. The prices quoted are purely nominal.

**Alum**—The alum market remains in about the same position as before with demand good but not sufficient to bring about any great change in the market. Trading is largely confined to routine.

**Ammonium Sulphate**—This material is being firmly held at the recently declined prices with lower prices quoted for future delivery. Japan continues to take large amounts and has been a considerable factor in stabilizing the market in its approach to normal after the nominal conditions following the coal strike. \$7.25@\$7.35 per hundred are heard with futures quoted as low as \$6.90 per hundred for June delivery.

**Arsenic**—White arsenic is heard around 14c per pound on the spot in some quarters but it is possible to get it for 13 1/2c per pound for immediate shipment or afloat. Red arsenic is slightly higher following depletions of stocks. Prices are quoted as 20c@21c per pound.

**Barium Chloride**—This item continues entirely nominal around \$175 per ton. Sales have been reported as high as \$200.00 per ton and the situation is such that any price may be asked by holders. Producers are still out of the market with offers in any quantity.

**Bleaching Powder**—This item is still entirely nominal and any prices quoted would be practically without meaning. Sales are taking place between four and five dollars per hundred. The market is expected to come nearer to normal with the opening of spring.

**Calcium Chloride**—The strength recently shown by this material has continued at the advanced prices which are being well maintained. Solid is quoted at \$22.00 per ton and granulated at \$27.00 per ton.

**Magnesium Sulphate**—The strong demand continues at the recently advanced prices. \$3.00@\$3.75 per hundred is heard and this price is being well maintained. U.S.P. salt is held in second hands at a somewhat higher figure.

**Potassium Bichromate**—Producers are quoting higher prices on this material on the strength of recently prevailing demand. The present price is 40c@45c per pound. Movement is good at the advanced figure.

**Potassium Bicarbonate**—Prices are slightly higher and are now quoted around 35c@37c per pound.

**Potash, Caustic**—The 88-92 p.c. caustic is quoted at 28c@30c per pound. U.S.P. sticks are quoted at around 88c@93c per pound.

**Potassium Chlorate**—Producers quote 15c@16c per

pound but odd lots of material in considerable quantity are to be had in the open market for 14½c per pound.

**Potash Muriate**—Prices are heard around \$2.60 per hundred with futures slightly lower.

**Potassium Prussiates**—These items have been advanced recently and are now quoted at 90c@95c per pound for the red and 38c@40c per pound for the yellow.

**Sodium Bichromate**—This item is entirely nominal and a wide variation in prices is noted. Sales during the week have taken place all the way from 33c per pound to 40c per pound according to seller. As soon as producers are in position to make offers the question of price is expected to settle itself again.

**Soda Caustic**—Prices are heard as high as \$7.00 per hundred for spot delivery but the general level of the market seems to be around \$6.35. Any price quoted is merely for a single sale or seller as there is little agreement between prices heard on different sales. Producers are still unable to offer either immediate or nearby shipments.

**Soda Ash**—The same conditions hold here as with caustic. Prices are around \$3.25 per hundred as a rule.

#### GENERAL CHEMICAL'S STOCK DIVIDEND

The hint of forthcoming stock dividends embodied in the report of the General Chemical Company in November last, when it was stated that the Board of Directors had decided to postpone action on an extra dividend pending the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court became a reality last week when the company announced that a 20 per cent stock dividend had been declared on the common shares, payable May 1 to stock of record March 31. The declaration of this dividend means the issuance of \$3,303,840 additional common stock, as there is \$16,519,200 stock now outstanding out of a total authorized issue of \$20,000,000. Certificates representing the dividend will be mailed to stockholders on May 1 or as soon thereafter as the stock can be listed. Scrip will be issued for fractional shares of common stock which can be exchanged for full shares when combined and presented in proper form.

The last stock dividend paid by the company was one of 5 per cent in February, 1918. The present is the largest single stock dividend ever paid on the common. On Feb. 1, 1916, and at the same time in 1917, 15 per cent stock dividends were paid. In addition to the 5 per cent stock dividend in 1918, a 2½ per cent extra cash dividend was paid. Since 1917 the common shares have been on a regular 8 per cent basis.

#### MATHIESON ALKALI'S SALES PLAN

President E. M. Allen, of Mathieson Alkali Works, announces that the company will handle all its sales from the New York offices of the company, 25 West Forty-third street. John E. Kienle has been appointed general manager of sales. Mr. Kienle was formerly sales manager of the Electro Gas Bleach Co. E. E. Routh is assistant manager of sales. He was formerly in charge of sales of bicarbonate of soda at the Saltville Works, Saltville, Va.

A movement is on foot in Congress to halt the payment of revenue to Chile for nitrate and to produce it at the Mussel Shoals plant. The Senate already has considered the framing of a bill to this end. At the present time the United States pays \$10,000,000 annually to the South American country for nitrate, and the price is fixed by the Chilean Nitrate Association, which has its headquarters in London.

#### Industrial Chemical Notes

The Farmers and Planters Co., manufacturers of fertilizer at Salisbury, Md., will erect a two-story plant and warehouse.

The Natural Soda Products Co., which has a large plant at Keeler, Cal., recently received the largest orders ever booked by it and is making preparations to operate to full capacity.

W. H. Van Winckel, formerly with Aniline Dyes and Chemicals, Inc., Cedar and Washington streets, has opened an office in 501 Fifth avenue, to take care of his fertilizer interests in Canada.

Fire which followed an explosion in the plant of the New Jersey Blue Chemical Co., owned by Dr. M. S. Colborn, Belleville, N. J., badly damaged the building. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

William C. Lawson, formerly associated with A. Klipstein & Co. and later with the White Tar Company, has formed the William C. Lawson Corporation and will conduct a general brokerage business in chemicals, dyestuffs and oils at 15 Park Row, New York.

The Soda and Bleaching Powder Manufacturers' Association of Japan reports that during January the imports of caustic soda amounted to 10,515 drums and of soda ash, 37,768 bags. Compared with the same time last year the imports of caustic have increased by 10,273 drums and soda ash by 3,774 bags.

The Piedmont Mt. Airy Guano Co., Charlotte, N. C., has awarded a contract to the Chemical Construction Company, Charlotte, for the erection of a plant to be located in the Curtis Bay district, Baltimore, Md. The works will be erected on the unit plan, and it is proposed to construct a total of three new manufacturing buildings, estimated to cost \$250,000.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the Federal court at Milwaukee, Wis., by the North American Chemical Co., of which G. G. Blatz is president. The firm lists liabilities of \$52,526.25, of which unsecured claims amount to \$28,388.27. The assets of \$69,799.03 include tools and machinery valued at \$49,342.07, and patents and trademarks at \$16,271.91.

The preliminary report on 1919 lime production, just issued by the United States Geological Survey, shows that returns from the principal producers in the country indicate a 7 per cent reduction in quantity over 1918 (3,206,016 short tons), which, in turn, was 15 per cent less than the 1917 production. The greatest production recorded for the United States was in 1916, and the quantity 4,073,433 tons.

A sharp break in the tin market in London resulted in a drop in the price from £387 15s for Standard spot and £392 for futures, on March 12, to £335 spot and £341 futures, on March 18, a difference of £52 15s for spot and £51 for futures. The settling price on March 12 was 63c on the New York Metal Exchange. Saturday's price was unchanged over the day before, and spot tin was quoted at 62½c with little business reported. Straits in London also fluctuated with Standard grades. The March 12 spot price was £387 15s as compared with £336 on Thursday and £354 at Friday's close. Comparatively good sales were recorded in shipments from Straits here the past week at prices ranging from 59.50c for February-March, and 61.50c for March-April to 63½c for June-July.

## The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Colors, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 564-566

### INCREASED FIRMNESS IN DYESTUFFS

Difficulty Experienced by Brokers in Obtaining Even Small Lots of Materials—Manufacturers Sold Far Ahead—Colors in Strong Demand—Natural Dyes Firm

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

**Advanced**  
Alcohol, denatured, 20c gal. Hematine, 51 deg., 2c lb.  
Wood, (second hands), 25c gal. Crystals, 10c lb.  
p-Nitraniline, 5c lb. Logwood chips, 1c lb.

**Declined**  
Phenolphthalein, 10c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol, C. P.	gal. \$27	\$27	\$30	\$20
Naphthalene, flake	lb. .10	.08%	13½	.08%
Phenol	lb. .12	.12	.12	.08
Xylo, pure	gal. .40	.40	.40	.40
Toluol, pure	gal. .28	.28	.28	.25
Aniline Oil	lb. .34	.34	.34	.24
Benzaldehyde	lb. .65	.65	.65	1.30
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb. .60	.60	.55	.55
Paranitraniline	lb. 1.45	1.40	1.30	1.40
o-Toluidine	lb. .30	.30	.28	.45
Nominal				

The situation in colors and intermediates is little changed from that of last week. Supplies are very low in all items, and consequently trading has been limited to "accommodation" trading. Brokers are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining even small lots of materials, and manufacturers are in practically all cases sold up so far into the future as to be unable to figure on new business of any kind. Export demand continues good in all lines.

Colors are in strong demand, both for domestic and export shipment. Auramine, patent blues and tartrazine are in especially strong request. Imported colors are not arriving in sufficient quantities to have any appreciable effect on the situation, and domestic manufacturers are unable to obtain the necessary intermediates in sufficient amounts to keep up their production.

Reflecting the strength of the synthetic colors, and also on account of the scarcity of large supplies, the natural dyes are very firm. Logwood and hematine are quite scarce, and the prices asked, particularly on the latter, are entirely nominal.

The continued export of drums has been steadily forcing the price, and manufacturers are raising prices on material in drums to cover themselves.

#### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Benzol**—This item continues in light supply, with second hands asking a considerable premium over producers who are unable to accept more business until well into the future. Where second hands are able to supply material at all, their prices are around 33c@36c per gallon as against 27c@32½c per gallon asked by producers. The only development of note during the week is the advance of benzol in drums by manufacturers from 31c per gallon to 32½c per gallon, brought about by the continued scarcity of drums and the advanced price asked for them.

**Cresylic Acid**—Offerings continue rather light from second hands. Large imports during the past week are expected to bring larger offerings and a generally easier condition in the market. Producers are not able to

figure on new business for some time to come but are quoting 95c@\$1.00 per gallon. Second hands are expected to come down to this figure but have not yet.

**Naphthalene**—There are no offers of naphthalene on the spot worthy of note, and producers report that they will not be in position to figure on new business before late fall. The situation has become so acute that consumers are buying and recrushing bails for uses requiring flake material. The situation is such that one large consumer has sent a representative to Europe with the idea of securing a permanent supply there to piece out the amounts he is able to obtain from domestic producers. Prices are entirely nominal and are above 10c per pound for spot material.

**Phenol**—Export phenol is heard around 28c per pound on the spot, with reductions granted for delayed shipments. Prices as high as 30c per pound are asked in some quarters, but the lower price has been done in the week. An offer of off color material is heard at 24c. Domestic phenol is still available at the old figure of 12c@17c per pound.

**Toluol**—This item in drums has been advanced 1½c per gallon in first hands to 33½c. Tank car lots are available on the spot at 28c per gallon in limited quantity.

#### Intermediates

**Acid, Anthranilic**—Continued shortage of supplies maintains this acid at a firm price of \$3.00@\$3.50 per pound where available.

**Acid H**—This acid continues in strong request, with light supplies only available. Prices are quoted at \$1.85@\$1.90, but it is believed that even higher prices would be asked if reasonable delivery could be made.

**Acid, Sulphanilic**—Spot supplies of this acid are available at figures around 30c@32c per pound for the crude and 32c@34c per pound for the refined. Supplies are not large but seem to be sufficient for the present at the prices quoted.

**Alcohol, Denatured**—An advance of 20c per gallon has been made during the week on all types of denatured alcohol by both second hands and producers. This increase brings the price of 180-proof spirit to 99c@\$1.00 per gallon and that of 188-proof spirit to \$1.00@\$1.01 per gallon. Second hands are offering alcohol at a few cents below these figures. The rise is due to a decided shortage of supplies and partly, at least, to the increased cost of cooperage.

**Alcohol, Wood**—The stringent scarcity of this item continues, with prices entirely nominal and any amounts of alcohol very difficult to locate. Manufacturers dependent on wood alcohol as a raw material are running spasmodically as shipments reach them and are forced to shut down a greater part of the time. The improvement of the rail situation and the opening of spring are expected to relieve the stringency soon.

**Aniline Oil**—The scarcity of large amounts of this material continues, and some factors are inclined to pull the market to figures above the prevailing level of 34c@36c per pound. Export orders continue to arrive, and good business is reported for export shipment, with prices ranging above 36½c per pound f. a. s.

**Aniline Salt**—This material is moving directly from

producer to consumer, with practically none finding its way into the open market. The prices heard are around 46c@47c per pound.

**Dimethylaniline**—The alcohol situation has forced many manufacturers of this material to shut down, and consequently they have been unable in some cases to continue delivery on contract. The spot market continues bare.

**Para-nitraniline**—An advance has been heard on this item bringing the price to \$1.45@\$1.50 per pound on the strength of the current shortage.

**Phenolphthalein**—This material has been reduced to \$1.50@\$1.60 per pound.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods

**Albumen**—Heavy imports of albumen have been made during the week, but prices have remained unchanged at the former levels. Chinese egg (edible) is quoted at \$1.40@\$1.55 per pound and the technical grade at \$1.15 @\$1.20 per pound. Imported blood is available at the prevailing price of 65c@68c per pound, but little is offered at these prices on account of the lower price asked for the domestic product. Domestic blood is heard at 55c@60c per pound and is moving under good export demand.

**Fustic**—Good demand is reported, and producers are sold up well into the future. Prices are largely nominal and are quoted on the basis of 14c@16½c per pound for the 42-degree extract.

**Hematine**—Both crystals and extract have been advanced on the strength of the continued demand and scarcity. Producers report sales covering the entire summer, and prices are largely nominal on that account. Liquid extract, 51-degree, is now quoted at 14c@16c per pound and crystals at 30c@32c per pound.

**Gum, British**—Prices are heard around \$6.50@\$6.75 per hundred on this item.

**Logwood**—Chips have been advanced to 4c@5c per pound, with sticks held at \$40.00@\$50.00 per ton. Extracts are in light supply, and the crystals are nominal. No change in prices has been heard, however, and the quotations are given as—solid, 20c@21c per pound; crystals, 32c@35c per pound, liquid 51 degree, 14c@18c per pound.

#### F. E. ATTEAUX ACCUSED BY AN ATTORNEY

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, March 22.—F. E. Atteaux, of the F. E. Atteaux Co., was charged at a recent hearing before the Governor's Council with attempting to keep his former employee, Charles E. Peakes, in jail in order to keep him out of the way during the forthcoming trial of Atteaux before the Federal Court on the charge of under-valuing goods imported by him. This allegation was made by E. Erving Smith, Peakes' counsel. Peakes is serving a sentence of four to seven years for forgery and larceny of \$21,000 from his employer. He now seeks a pardon.

According to figures which have just been made public by the Department of Commerce, there was \$917,574 worth of aniline dyes exported from the United States in January. The value of logwood extract imported during the same month was \$159,111 and the value of all other dyes and dyestuffs exported was \$372,468.

The Neil Chemical & Color Co., 152 West 108th st., New York, has awarded a contract for alterations in a three-story building, about 50x200 feet, at 252 West 108th st., for a new dye plant.

#### EXHIBIT TO EXPLAIN FASTNESS OF DYES

The Chemical Exposition Committee of the American Dyes Institute has sent the following letter to all dye manufacturers:

Gentlemen:—Recently a committee was appointed by the American Dyes Institute for the purpose of attempting something educational at the next Chemical Exposition. As is well known, since the beginning of the war the subject of dyes has been much more a topic of general conversation than ever before and people have as a result come to know more about dyes and their properties.

Naturally this knowledge has not been by any means complete and as a result of this partial information there has come to be an entire misunderstanding of some vital facts. The most glaring of these is the question of fastness and it is perhaps the experience of all that the question "Are the American Dyes Fast?" is one that is constantly asked, and very often answered as well, by the questioner and almost always in the negative.

The committee above mentioned proposes to devote the booth of the American Dyes Institute at the next Chemical Show to be held in New York City next September to an answer to this question to the public. Several methods of accomplishing this result will be followed, one of which will be the printing of a leaflet on the subject of "Fastness" for general distribution at the show and elsewhere. In this leaflet we want to define "Fastness" and tell all about different kinds of fastness, different requirements for different fabrics, etc., and naturally show that color for color, our productions are the same as the German ones. We must deal also with lack of fastness and to what it is due.

To this end we invite the help of all American manufacturers. We would like you to carefully prepare and submit to us your best thoughts along these lines. All of such submitted views or articles will then be carefully gone over by the committee and the best thoughts and arguments worked up into the subject matter of the proposed leaflet. This subject is important to you. Will you not please give it your earnest and prompt attention, write it out and send to the undersigned without delay? To be of use we must get to work now.

Chemical Exposition Committee,  
American Dyes Institute,  
Elvin H. Killheffer, Chairman.

American Aniline Products, Inc., has purchased the Kalle Color and Chemical Co.

John H. Gormley has been appointed manager of the Providence office of John Campbell & Co., of New York, dyestuff manufacturers, with plants at Reading, Pa., and Newark, N. J.

About fifty chemists employed by the Newport Chemical Co. met in Milwaukee, Wis., recently and organized the Newport Company Chemist Club. Meetings will be held monthly. Dr. O. Frey was elected president. Other officers are: Vice-president, N. Davidson; secretary, Dr. H. J. Weiland; secretary, H. L. Marter.

An explosion in the Central Dyestuff and Chemical Co.'s plant, Plum Point Lane and Central Railroad of New Jersey, Newark, N. J., followed the attempt of an employee to thaw out pipes containing betanaphthol with a torch. Over 30,000 pounds were destroyed and the building was badly damaged, with loss of about \$20,000. H. A. Metz is said to control the company.

## The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 566; Tallow, Grases, etc., Page 567

### COTTONSEED OIL WEAK, LINSEED STRONG

Prospective Shortage of Seed Causes Advance in Linseed Oil—Quotations Higher for Cochin Coconut, Refined Corn Oil, Newfoundland Cod and English Degas—Many Oils Lower

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

**Advanced**  
Coconut, Cochin, bbls.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. Corn refd., bbls.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.  
Cod, N.F., 2c gal. Degas, Eng.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.  
Linseed, (July-Dec.), 5c gal.

**Declined**  
Cottonseed, crude tanks, mills, Palm Kernel, 1c lb.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. Peanut, refd., 1c lb.  
P. S. Y., bbls. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. Oriental, crude tanks, coast,  
 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.  
Oleo Oil,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.  
Palm Benin,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. Red Oil, 1c lb.  
Palm Niger,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. Sap.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.  
Soya Bean, N. Y., bbls.,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.15	\$1.13	\$1.13	\$1.15
Degas, Amer., bbls.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10
Lard, No. 1	1.40	1.40	1.43	.95
Mazhadan, South, crd	.95	.95	.95	.85
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct.	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.90
Red Oil, crude	.16	.17	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.28	.28	.33	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coconut, Ceylon, dom., bbls.	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cottonseed, crude, tanks	.18	.18	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Linseed, cans	1.84	1.84	1.77	1.50
Olive, denatured	2.80	2.80	3.00	3.00
Peanut, refined	.25	.26	.28	.22
Soya Bean, bbls.	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
F. O. B. Mills				

The oil market is showing a somewhat stronger tone. Cottonseed oil has been decidedly weak but otherwise the market is in much better shape than last week. Linseed oil has been very strong and futures have been advanced to compensate the prospective shortage of seed. Cottonseed oil is weak on account of the fact that lard is lower than compound and hence the demand has shrunk correspondingly. Cochin coconut domestic has been advanced, as have refined corn oil, Newfoundland cod, and English degas. Reductions are heard on oleo, palm, peanut, red and soya bean oils. Trading has been brisk with good bids for export. Stocks are being rapidly brought to normal from the rather abnormally large amounts held recently.

#### Vegetable Oils

**Linseed Oil**—The continued shortage of seed and the absence of large stocks of oil have justified crushers in advancing their July-December price 5c per gallon to \$1.79 per gallon in car lots. The seed situation shows no prospect of improvement in the near future. Stocks in the Argentine are good but the continuance of the dock strikes has prevented shipments. Cargoes started before the strikes keep arriving, but not in sufficient quantity to keep up stocks in crushers' hands. Arrivals during the past week were around 2,200,000 bushels which was about 200,000 bushels more than the receipts for the previous week. The seed market is reported easy for the time being but probably will not remain so long. March-July oil is quoted at \$1.84 per gallon in tanks.

**China Wood Oil**—This oil is showing a little better tone than last week with somewhat better inquiry on account of the approaching painting season. Prices remain unchanged on the spot market around 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in barrels in spite of the recent reductions in the

Orient on account of the decline in silver there. The situation is reported easier on the coast with quotations around 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound.

**Cottonseed Oil**—The recent weakness of this oil is probably due to the decided weakness of lard and consequently of compound. The demand is reported very low for this product and this factor has had a considerable effect on the general situation. It is expected that within the next few weeks the lard market will recover and carry cottonseed oil with it. The reduction on crude at mills has brought the price to 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound. Prime summer yellow is quoted lower at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@20c per pound. Other types remain unchanged.

**Castor Oil**—Little change is noted in this oil and prices remain unchanged at the previous levels of 19c@20c per pound for the No. 1 in barrels and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@19c per pound for No. 3.

**Coconut Oil**—This oil is much firmer and good inquiry is noted both for domestic and export consumption. Domestic Cochin has shown decided strength and has been advanced to 20c@20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in barrels. The other types are held at the same general levels as last week but are much firmer at the prices asked.

**Corn Oil**—Somewhat better inquiry for the refined oil has brought about an increase to 20c@20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in barrels on the spot. Crude is easier at the figure of last week, 16c@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in tanks, with offers of 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound in some quarters.

**Olive Oil**—Prices are firmly maintained at the quoted levels of last week. Government restrictions on imports of the Spanish oil have aided in keeping stocks down. Fools are in light supply with prices firm around 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@21c per pound. Denatured oil is held at \$2.80@\$3.00 per gallon with higher prices asked in some quarters. Edible oil is held at \$3.15@\$3.20 per gallon.

**Palm Oil**—Prices have been reduced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound on both the Benin and Niger oils. Quotations are now 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@16c per pound for the former and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15c per pound for the latter. Lagos remains around 16c@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. These figures are rather weakly maintained and no unusual demand has been noted to bring about any change for the better.

**Palm Kernel Oil**—This item has shown a decidedly weak tendency and is now quoted around 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. The reduction from the nominal price of last week is quite decided and indicates larger supplies and much easier conditions.

**Peanut Oil**—Refined peanut has shown a reduction of 1c per pound and is now quoted at 25c@26c per pound following easier conditions on the coast in Oriental crude. Crude in tanks on the coast is quoted at 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@21 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound. Domestic oil is in very light supply and the quoted price has remained unchanged at the previous level of 24c per pound on the strength of the continued shortage. Lower prices for domestic are expected with the advent of supplies of any magnitude.

**Rapeseed Oil**—This oil retains its nominal position of last week with stocks practically non-existent. Quotations remain unchanged at the former levels but are meaningless. Refined is quoted at \$1.62@\$1.65 per gallon and blown at \$1.68@\$1.70 per gallon.

**Soya Bean Oil**—The edible grade remains firm at the former price of 21c@21½c per pound. The show of strength of a week ago has not been permanent and crude oil in barrels has been reduced to 18½c@19c per pound on the spot. Prices on the coast have remained unchanged at 15½c@16½c per pound in tanks. Demand has not been good and supplies are rather larger than required.

#### Animal Oils.

**Degras**—Both types of degras have been in strong demand during the week. An advance of ½c per pound on the English type has brought the price to 7½c@8c per pound with continued strength. American type is firmly maintained at 7½c@7½c per pound with good demand at this price.

**Lard Oil**—This oil is somewhat stronger at the prevailing prices on account of interest in export inquiry noted. Prices are based on \$1.50 per gallon for No. 1 extra.

**Oleo Oil**—This oil is slightly weaker and is quoted at 22c@27c per pound under limited demand.

**Red Oil**—The continued weakness of this oil has brought about a decrease in price on both the saponified and acid types. The acid type is quoted at 16c@16½c per pound and the saponified at 16½c@16½c per pound. The demand has not improved to any great extent with the reductions.

**Stearic Acid**—This material is well maintained under a fair demand at the prevailing prices on the basis of 28c@28½c per pound for the triple pressed.

#### Fish Oils

**Cod Oil**—Prices on the domestic oil remain unchanged at the former level of \$1.10@\$1.12 per gallon. Strong demand and shortage of supply have justified an increase on the Newfoundland oil to \$1.15@\$1.17 per gallon. Demand continues strong and movement has been good.

**Menhaden Oil**—There has been no change in the menhaden oil market with demand normal and movement of a largely routine nature. Prices remain at the same levels as before with nothern crude at \$1.00 and same levels as before with northern crude at \$1.00 and

#### ZINC OXIDE IN GOVERNMENT PAINTS

Standard paint specifications under which the Government is recommended hereafter to purchase paints for use of the Army, Navy and other departments have been determined upon by the Inter-Departmental Committee for the Standardization of Paint Specifications. The decision resulted from months of investigation and tests: Two features are significant—First, the importance of zinc oxide in increasing proportions is recognized by paint technologists on the committee; second, the latitude accorded by the specifications permits a large field of paint manufacturers to compete for Government business. The specifications allow from 30 per cent of zinc oxide as a minimum to 55 per cent as a maximum.

Less than ten years ago, except in the Navy and the lighthouse service, no zinc oxide was included in paints used by the Government. Zinc oxide now composes 60 per cent of the pigment of battleship gray paint that covers battleships and other United States naval craft. American zinc oxide, however, has helped to paint the British Navy for fifty years.

Coconut oil valued at \$2,588,589 was imported at New York during January from the Philippine Islands.

#### ENGLAND'S VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

The vegetable oil industry of the United Kingdom experienced in 1919 a very successful year, the estimated production exceeding that of any previous year and showing a 33 per cent increase upon that of 1918. In the aggregate there was an increased production in the seed crushing mills of the United Kingdom of 130,220 long tons over 1918 and of 183,190 tons over 1917. In 1916 the home production was 405,500 tons, consisting of 254,000 tons seed oils and 151,500 tons nut oils. In 1913, the last year before the European war, the total was 380,000 tons, practically wholly seed oils. Great Britain at that time not having taken up the crushing of palm kernels and ground nuts, to any appreciable extent.

In the matter of seed oils alone, last year's production compares very unfavorably with 1913, being 80,000 tons behind. On the other hand, nut and kernel oils, of which Britain produced in round figures 25,000 tons in 1913, have in the meantime advanced enormously, last year's total reaching 227,800 tons, the highest total ever recorded in the history of the British oil industry.

Approximately 600,000 tons of vegetable oils is now regarded as the lowest possible total to meet the present consumptive requirements of the United Kingdom. The feature of last year's production of seed oils was the very much larger quantity of linseed oil, 173,000 tons, which is much in excess of any year since 1913, but not equal to 1913, when the production established a record. The production of cotton oil was very disappointing, being only about two-thirds of a normal year, supplies of seed both from Egypt and India being comparatively small. Rapeseed oil was also much below requirements.

#### COTTONSEED OIL PRODUCTION

The following statistics relating to the movement of cotton seed at southern mills, and cottonseed oil in the United States, were published the 19th inst. by the U. S. Census Bureau. The quantities relate to the new crop season of 1919-20, beginning on August 1st, 1919, and up to February 29th, and the preceding corresponding period of 1918-1919.

Seed received at southern mills August 1st 1919 to February 29th, 1920...	3,716,381 tons
Against same period in 1918-19.....	3,884,732 tons
Crushed by the mills August 1st, 1919 to February 29, 1920.....	3,385,554 tons
Against .....	3,365,583 tons
Production of Crude Oil at mills.....	1,017,664,920 lbs.
Against .....	977,319,331 lbs.
Production of Refined Oil.....	712,952,070 lbs.
Against .....	733,962,565 lbs.
Imports of Refined Oil.....	15,801,398 lbs.
Against .....	8,481,808 lbs.
Exports of Refined Oil.....	84,654,550 lbs.
Against .....	86,733,561 lbs.
Stocks on hand March 1st reported as follows:	
Seed .....	354,552 tons
Against .....	559,587 tons
Crude Cotton Oil .....	178,753,473 lbs.
Against .....	164,517,778 lbs.
Refined Cotton Oil .....	296,268,173 lbs.
Against .....	285,310,899 lbs.

New Zealand exports of kauri gum in 1919 were valued at \$1,244,909 compared with \$765,564 in 1918, and \$1,420,614 in 1917.

## The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 568

### QUICKSILVER ADVANCED IN LONDON

Quotations Higher on Bergamot Oil, Citric Acid, Tartaric and Vermilion—Benzooates and Menthol Firmer—Linseed Oil Easier—Methyl Sulphonate Lower—Business Quiet

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, March 23.—Business in fine chemicals and crude drugs is quiet this week. Quicksilver is again up 20 shillings, and mercurials may follow.

Higher prices are quoted on bergamot oil, citric acid, phenacetin, phenazone, tartaric acid and vermillion.

There is a firmer tone in benzooates, menthol and pyrogallic acid.

Linseed oil and vanillin are easier.

Farina and methyl sulphonate are lower.

London, March 12 (By Mail).—Congestion on the docks and consequent delays of supplies render it impossible to meet the demands both for heavy chemicals and the necessary raw materials for dyes and fine chemicals, so it is easy to understand the upward trend of prices.

Atropine is very scarce, and the price for the sulphate is about 46s per oz. and for the pure alkaloid, 57s.

Belladonna Root—English is selling at 2s 6d per lb., supplies of Indian being at present unobtainable.

Caffeine has been advanced to 40s per lb. for pure crystals and 26s for B. P. citrate.

Citric acid is 6d to 9d per lb. dearer, the latest sales having been made at 6s 3d per lb.

Codeine—Makers are now quoting 27s 6d per oz. for pure crystals and 23s for muriate, sulphate and phosphate, in contract lots of 200 ozs.

Formic acid is easier, at 116s per cwt. for commercial 80 per cent, or 110s for 70 per cent, in barrels.

Hexamine has become very scarce, and not less than 17s to 18s per lb. would have to be paid on spot.

Lactic acid is lower, B. P. offering at 10s per lb., U. S. P. at from 9s to 10s c. i. f. to arrive, and technical 50 per cent at about £70 per ton.

Linseed is dearer, at from 54s to 57s per cwt. for good quality on the spot. Linseed oil is again higher, and a further rise may be expected. The London spot price is now £130 per ton.

Lithopone has become very scarce and dearer, 30 per cent white being now quoted at £62 per ton c. i. f. Liverpool, being a rise of about £10.

Morphia salts—The makers have made a reduction, on the basis of 15s for acetate and hydrochlor pulv. per oz.

Phenazone is again firmer, business having been done at 29s per lb., and 30s per lb. is now wanted.

The development of several industries in Buenos Aires and vicinity during the war stimulated the consumption of vegetable oils. Of those imported in 1918, edible oils from Spain and Italy ranked first, with 6,965,078 kilos. Cottonseed oil, principally from the United States, was imported to the extent of 1,202,289 kilos. Other oils, such as palm oil, amounting to 69,839 kilos, and 196,246 kilos of cocoa oil were imported through England and the United States.

Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4,866	\$3,78
France (franc)	.193	.070
Italy (lira)	.198	.051
Germany (mark)	.238	.013
Japan (yen)	.499	.470
Spain (peseta)	.193	.178
Holland (guilder)	.402	.365
Belgium (franc)	.193	.073
Switzerland (franc)	.198	.169
Norway (crown)	.263	.184
Sweden (crown)	.268	.209
Denmark (crown)	.268	.180
Argentina (peso)	.424	.437
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.270
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.95
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.083	1.395
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	1.515
Russia (ruble)	.515	.628

### EXPORTS FROM SUMATRA

The exports from Padang, on the west coast of the island of Sumatra in the Malay Archipelago, for September, 1919, and from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1919, were as follows:

	9 mos. ending September		
	September 1918	September 1919	September
Copra to—	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Netherlands	.....	1,232,200	2,754,921
Penang	.....	.....	159,126
Singapore	.....	.....	2,308,995
Totals	.....	1,232,200	5,223,042
Gambier to—			
Netherlands	.....	.....	31,250
Penang	15,186	15,980	114,452
Singapore	3,725	1,000	24,393
Totals	18,911	16,980	170,095
Damar to—			
Netherlands	.....	30,213	39,238
United States	940	43,418	76,404
Penang	609	.....	.....
Singapore	.....	.....	37,627
Japan	.....	.....	5,310
Australia	.....	.....	3
Unknown	.....	.....	56,935
Totals	1,549	73,631	215,517
Mace to—			
Netherlands	.....	2,661	7,785
United States	.....	40,516	40,760
Penang	.....	.....	3,284
Singapore	1,129	.....	.....
Totals	1,129	43,177	51,829
Cinnamon (cassia vera) to—			
Netherlands	.....	192,462	351,937
Sweden	.....	.....	28,669
United States	.....	365,562	613,801
German East Africa	.....	.....	3,063
Penang	.....	10	10
Singapore	.....	95	1,084
Totals	.....	558,129	998,564

## JAVA AND MADOERA IMPORTS

Imports into Java and Madoera from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1919, were as follows, compared with the same period in 1918:

	Nine months ending	
	Sept., 1918	Sept., 1919
Oil, fatty, in tins, from—	100 liters	100 liters
Netherlands	748	1,252
Great Britain	7	80
United States	1,638	348
Singapore	50	23
Japan	3,032	718
Australia	451	49
Elsewhere	872	102
Totals	6,798	2,572
Oil, fatty, barrels or drums, from—	100 liters	100 liters
Netherlands	15	956
United States	1,409	91
British India	23	144
Japan	2,266	187
Australia	5	5
Elsewhere	24	234
Totals	3,737	1,617
Tar, wood (Swedish), from—	Liters	Liters
Netherlands	...	300
Great Britain	12,829	...
United States	18,151	13,859
Japan	117,554	31,001
Australia	392,846	24,380
Totals	541,380	69,540
Coal tar, from—	Liters	Liters
Netherlands	1	5,500
Great Britain	36,080	131,674
United States	4,000	7,348
Singapore	...	48,177
Japan	150,482	305,045
Australia	25,734	150,152
Totals	216,297	647,896
Colors, alizarine, from—	Kilos	Kilos
Netherlands	...	2,170
Elsewhere	83	2,170
Totals	83	2,170
Colors, aniline, from—	Kilos	Kilos
Netherlands	8,450	20,292
Great Britain	4	8,673
Switzerland	...	6,750
United States	8,214	12,807
Elsewhere	10	...
Totals	16,678	48,522
Artificial indigo, from—	Kilos	Kilos
Netherlands	...	3,000
France	1,501	16,230
Elsewhere	...	1,292
Totals	1,501	20,522
Zinc, white, from—	Kilos	Kilos
Netherlands	75,526	437,459
Great Britain	3,338	5,053
United States	98,725	72,859
Japan	509,652	108,380
Australia	7,731	1,385

## GERMAN POTASH INTERESTS KEEP CONTROL

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Berlin, March 2.—At the stockholders' meeting of the Aschersleben Kali Works the party in control and opposed to any foreign influence carried the day.

A motion to issue preferred stock amounting to two and a half million marks was carried by 9,283 against 2,644 votes. The preferred stock will be placed in "safe" hands. A preferred share will have 32 votes to 1 vote for a common share.

Arons & Walter, bankers, were charged with having sold stocks to foreign interests, presumably American. Mr. Arons told the stockholders that only an insignificant number of shares had passed into foreign hands, the latter not even represented in the meeting. But the majority decided for a "safe" course. It was said that the Aschersleben works were entitled to two representatives in the board of the German Potash Trust. If, by foreign control of the stock, foreigners should obtain only one representative in the Potash Trust, German trade secrets were bound to be betrayed to the outside world.

The minority protested against the preferred stock stock plan, but the majority pointed out preferred stock entitled to increased voting power had been adopted in England years ago. It had been sanctioned in advance by the German minister for commerce in the Aschersleben case. The Diskontogesellschaft appeared as the dominant part of the majority faction. The minority entered a protest against what it claimed was high-handed action on the majority's part and will probably take the case to court.

The whole kali industry is in bad shape, according to official reports. Potash exports in 1919 amounted to but 1.5 million double cwt. The domestic supply decreased from 8 millions in 1918 to 6 millions in 1919, while before the war Germany would furnish 12 millions to German industry and agriculture and from 6 to 8 millions to foreign countries. Of 200 kali works belonging to the trust 80 were shut up entirely during the past year. There is also a remarkable decrease in the production of the average laborer. In 1918 it amounted to 149 tons; in 1919 to only 65 tons.

## SALES OF NITRATE AT VALPARAISO

(*Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, March 22.—The Nitrate Association has authorized the Sales Committee at Valparaiso to sell 100,000 tons of nitrate for delivery up to June 30 at 16s 9d; also deliveries as follows: July, 100,000 tons at 16s 9d; August, 100,000 tons at 17s; September, 50,000 tons at 17s 2d; October, 50,000 tons at 17s 4d; November, 50,000 tons at 17s 6d; December, 50,000 tons at 17s 6d.

A British company with a capital of £200,000 is now being formed in London for the purpose of acquiring patents for the production of edible casein combined with medicinal castor oil in the form of flakes. It is also proposed to place on the market a preparation having the same basic principle but containing codliver oil, and later the same idea will be carried out in regard to foodstuffs.

The Japanese Government announces the cancellation of the order prohibiting the exportation of antipyrin, pyramidon, guaiacol carbonate and sandalwood oil, heretofore requiring a permit from the Home Minister. The exportation of other medicines and drugs is still forbidden under the order proclaimed in August, 1914.

# Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

**NOTICE**—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, 16-19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	-1.20	Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	-43	Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	-3.78	liters
1 Liter	-264	American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H <sub>2</sub> O)	weights 8.85 pounds	
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 kilogram	
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)	

## Fine Chemicals

Berberine	Hdchl.	lb.	-	24.00	Glycerin	C. P., drums, bbls. extra	lb.	.23	-	25%
Acid Sulphate, <i>lb.</i>		lb.	-	31.00	Cans		lb.	-	-	20%
Neutral Sulph.		lb.	-	35.00	Dynamite, drums incl.	lb.	.21	-	22	
Biamuth Metallic		lb.	-	2.57	Saponification, loose	lb.	.15	-	15%	
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.		lb.	-	5.60	Soap Lye, loose	lb.	-	-	18%	
Citrate, U.S.P.		lb.	-	2.30	Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	6.50	-	7.00	
Oxychloride		lb.	-	3.10	Carbonate	lb.	6.50	-	7.30	
Safelylate		lb.	-	2.30	Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross	-	-	8.50	
Subbenzoate		lb.	-	3.65	Imported	gross	-	-	5.50	
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.		lb.	-	2.90	*Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	-	-	3.00	
For X-ray Diagnosis		lb.	-	3.40	Hydrastine, Alk.	oz.	-	-	26.50	
Subgalate		lb.	-	2.65	Hydrochloride	oz.	-	-	26.50	
Subiodide		lb.	-	4.78	Sulphate	oz.	-	-	26.50	
Subnitrate		lb.	-	2.60	Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P.	10 gr. lots	-	-	-	
Subsalicylate		lb.	-	2.80	4-oz. bottles	gross	7.50	-	7.75	
Tannate		lb.	-	2.80	8-oz. bottles	gross	11.25	-	11.50	
Borax, in bbls., crystals		lb.	-	.09	12-oz. bottles	gross	16.25	-	16.50	
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.		lb.	-	.59%	Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	1.90	-	2.00	
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.		lb.	-	.85	Ichthyol (as to brand)	lb.	1.50	-	4.25	
Bromine, U.S.P.		lb.	-	.85	Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.					
Cadmium Bromide, crystals		lb.	1.60	1.65	Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	-	-	4.10	
Iodide		lb.	-	4.30	Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	-	-	4.85	
Metal sticks		lb.	1.40	1.45	Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	-	-	5.35	
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk		lb.	-	7.50	Crystals	lb.	-	-	5.35	
Hydrobromide		lb.	8.25	8.50	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	-	-	1.24	
Citrated, U.S.P.		lb.	6.00	6.16	and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	-	-	1.07	
Phosphate		lb.	10.00	10.50	Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	-	-	1.33	
Calcium Glycerophosphate		lb.	1.70	1.75	Chloride, cryst. (ferric)	lb.	.12	-	.18	
Hypophosphites		lb.	.92	.93	Solution, U.S.P.	lb.	-	-	.06	
Iodide		lb.	-	4.00	Syrup, U.S.P.	1900	lb.	-	.30	
Phosphate, Precip.		lb.	.18	.19	Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	-	-	1.04	
Sulphocarbonate		lb.	.70	.75	Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	-	-	1.09	
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. lb.		lb.	-	3.30	Metallic, Reduced	lb.	-	-	.90	
16's in 1-lb. carton		lb.	-	3.38	Lanolin, hydrous, cans	U.S.P.	17	-	20	
24's in 1-lb. carton		lb.	-	3.35	Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.24	-	28	
32's in 1-lb. carton		lb.	-	3.37	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	-	-	3.65	
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs		lb.	2.50	2.60	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	lb.	.53	-	.54	
Monobromated, bulk		lb.	5.00	5.65	Powdered	lb.	.85	-	.90	
Caramel		gal.	-	1.00	Sticks	lb.	.80	-	.85	
Carmine, No. 40		lb.	5.70	5.80	Comp. Powder	lb.	.23	-	.26	
Casein, C.P.		lb.	-	.33	Lithium Carbonate	lb.	-	-	2.39	
Technical		lb.	.15	.16	Citrate	lb.	-	-	2.25	
Castor Oil, AA bbls.		lb.	-	.19	Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	-	.20	
Cerium Oxalate		lb.	.74	.78	Magnesium Carb., U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.11	-	.12	
Chalk, Precip., light		lb.	.04	.05	Technical, bbls.	lb.	-	-	4.35	
Heavy		lb.	.03	.04	Glycerophosphate	lb.	-	-	4.35	
Drop		lb.	.02	.03	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	-	1.70	
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots		lb.	-	.95	Oxide, tins light	lb.	-	-	1.10	
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.		lb.	.30	.31	Peroxide, cans	lb.	-	-	2.15	
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals		oz.	-	1.26	Salicylate	lb.	-	-	.65	
Sulphate		oz.	-	1.05	Sulph. Eg. Salt, tech. 100 lbs.	lb.	3.00	-	3.25	
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals		oz.	-	.74	U.S.P. 100-lbs.	lb.	3.50	-	3.75	
Sulphate		oz.	-	.45	Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	3.00	-	3.10	
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.		oz.	-	10.50	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	2.00	-	2.10	
Gran., Powd.		oz.	-	10.75	Iodide	lb.	-	-	4.65	
Cocoa Butter, bulk		lb.	.42	.43	Peroxide	lb.	.13	-	.15	
Fingers, cases		lb.	.45	.49	Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.20	-	.22	
Castor Oil, AA bbls.		lb.	-	.19	Menthol, Japanese, 75 lb.	lb.	12.00	-	13.25	
Cerium Oxalate		lb.	.74	.78	Mercury, Baskys, 75 lb.	ea.	95.00	-	98.00	
Chalk, Precip., light		lb.	.04	.05	Bisulphite	lb.	-	-	1.16	
Heavy		lb.	.03	.04	Blue Mass	lb.	-	-	.79	
Drop		lb.	.02	.03	Powdered	lb.	-	-	.79	
Hydrobromide		oz.	-	9.10	Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	-	-	.75	
Nitrate		oz.	-	10.20	50 p.c.	lb.	-	-	1.04	
Phosphate		oz.	-	8.60	Citrine Ointment	lb.	-	-	.58	
Sulphate		oz.	-	9.10	Calomel, Amer.	lb.	-	-	1.58	
Cod Liver Oil, NewFd., bbls.		lb.	-	85.00	Corrosive Sublimate	lb.	-	-	1.47	
Norwegian		bbls.	-	90.00	Powdered, Granular	lb.	-	-	1.42	
Collodion, U.S.P.		lb.	.30	.31	Iodide, Green	lb.	-	-	3.51	
Croton Syrup		lb.	.05	.05	Red	lb.	-	-	2.91	
Crotonate, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		lb.	.53	.56	Yellow	lb.	-	-	3.51	
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.		lb.	.53	.56	Red Precipitate	lb.	-	-	1.74	
Powdered, 99 p.c.		lb.	.53	.56	White Precipitate	lb.	-	-	1.84	
Croesote, U.S.P.		lb.	.75	.80	Powdered	lb.	-	-	1.57	
Carbonate		lb.	3.75	4.00	with chalk	lb.	-	-	1.92	
Creosol, U.S.P.		lb.	-	.18	Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		-	-	.77	
Dioin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		lb.	-	.18	Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	-	-	10.00	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.		lb.	2.80	3.00	Milk, powdered	lb.	.18	-	.19	
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials		ea.	-	2.00	Mineral Oil, white	gal.	1.00	-	2.00	
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.		oz.	-	30.00	Morphine, Acet., 25-oz.	oz.	-	-	8.86	
15 gr. vials		ea.	-	1.35	Hydrobromide	oz.	-	-	8.80	
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate		lb.	-	.18	Hydrochloride	oz.	-	-	8.80	
Ether, U.S.P., Cone		lb.	-	.19	Sulphate	oz.	-	-	8.80	
Washed		lb.	-	.30	Diacetyl, Alkaloid 10-oz.	oz.	-	-	13.10	
Nitrous, cone		lb.	1.10	1.11	Diacetyl, Hydcl.	oz.	-	-	11.85	
U.S.P., 1900		lb.	-	.57	Ethyl Hydcl.	oz.	-	-	13.45	
Anaesthesia		lb.	-	.23	Opium, cascs., U.S.P.	lb.	-	-	6.50	
Ethyl Acetate, pure		gal.	-	1.65	Granular	lb.	-	-	8.90	
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		lb.	-	1.65	Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	-	-	8.00	
Formaldehyde		lb.	-	.38	Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	-	1.55	
Second Hands		lb.	.57	.58	Papain	lb.	3.50	-	4.00	
Gelatin, silver		lb.	1.25	1.30	Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	-	3.60	
Bay Rum		gal.	-	3.00	Parformaldehyde	lb.	1.25	-	1.50	
Denatured-Salicy. Acid.		gal.	-	3.20	Paris Green, kgs.	lb.	.35	-	.36	
Denatured, Quinine		gal.	-	3.50	Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	-	3.50	
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)		lb.	-	4.50	Nominal		-	-	-	

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Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.07%	.08	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	11.50	-11.75	Ambergris, black oz.	-	-10.00
Cream White lb.	.09	.09%	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	9.00	-9.50	Grey lb.	-	-25.00
Lily White lb.	.16	.18	Sulphur, roll, bbls. 100 lbs.	3.20	-3.50	Areca Nuts lb.	.25	.36
Snow White lb.	.29	.21	Flour, 100 p.c. pure. 100 lbs.	3.35	-3.75	Powdered lb.	.29	.30
Phenolphthalein lb.	1.50	-1.60	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure. 100 lbs.	3.55	-3.95	Balm of Gilead Buds lb.	1.30	-1.35
Phosphorus, yellow lb.	.35	.40	Precip., U.S.P. lb.	-	-17	Burgundy Pitch, Dom. lb.	.08	- .00
Red lb.	.50	.60	Lac Sulphur lb.	.09	- .10	Cantharides, Chinese lb.	1.15	-1.40
Pilocarpine oz.	-	9.50	Tartar Emetic, tech. U.S.P. lb.	.67	- .67½	Powdered lb.	1.30	-1.55
*Podophyllin lb.	-	12.00	Talcum, Amer. lb.	.01%	.02	Russian, whole lb.	-	-3.50
Potassium acetate lb.	.75	.80	Purified lb.	.07	- .08	Powdered lb.	-	-3.75
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. lb.	.84	.35	Terpin Hydrate lb.	1.13	-1.15	Castoreum lb.	-	-6.00
Bisulphite, C. P. lb.	.45	.60	Theobromine Alkaloid lb.	10.00	-10.25	Charcoal Willow, powdered lb.	.05%	.06
Bromate lb.	.75	.85	Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. lb.	12.00	-12.25	Wood, powdered lb.	.04	.03
Bromide Crystals, bulk. lb.	.90	.91	Iodide, U.S.P., bulk. lb.	-	-14.50	Civet oz.	2.50	-2.75
Granulated lb.	.85	.26	Spanish Apples lb.	.31	- .32	Coccygyn, Apples, Trieste oz.	.44	- .48
Carbonate, U.S.P. lb.	.35	.60	Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	-	-	Pulp, U.S.P. lb.	.31	- .32
Chlorate lb.	.14%	.15	Oxide, 50 lb. bbls. lb.	-	- .60	Spanish Apples lb.	-	-
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10. lb.	-	- .75	Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes	-	-	Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste lb.	.49	- .50
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P. lb.	-	1.78	Tribromphenol lb.	-	-1.50	Jewelers, large lb.	1.60	-1.65
Glycerophosphate, 75% oz.	1.75	-1.80	Trional oz.	-	- .80	Small lb.	1.50	-1.60
Hypophosphite, bulk. lb.	1.95	3.00	Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals	-	-	French lb.	.50	- .52
Iodide, bulk lb.	-	3.10	Witch Hazel, Ext. dble dist. bbl. gal.	1.18	-1.20	Dragon's Blood, Mass. lb.	.35	- .40
Lactophosphate oz.	-	-1.00	Zinc Carbonate lb.	-	- .16	Reeds lb.	2.00	-2.40
Permanganate, U.S.P. lb.	.75	.76	Chloride, U.S.P. lb.	.45	- .50	Ergot, Russian lb.	-	-
Salicylate lb.	1.60	-1.65	Iodide, bulk lb.	-	-3.85	Spanish lb.	5.00	-5.50
Sulphate, C.P. lb.	-	1.11	Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. lb.	.18	- .20	Grains of Paradise lb.	.35	- .40
Tartrate, powdered lb.	-	-1.25	Stearate lb.	.38	- .40	Guarana lb.	-	-1.10
Procaine, oz. bottles. 7.00	-	7.50			Honey, Calif. lb.	.19	- .20	
5 gr. bottles	-	1.50			Hops, N. Y., prime. lb.	.83	- .87	
*Pyridin gal.	3.00	-3.50			Pacific Coast, prime. lb.	.85	- .89	
Quicksilver, See Mercury	-	-			Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar) Russian lb.	-	-10.00	
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins. oz.	-	.90			Kamala lb.	-	-5.00	
1-oz. tins. oz.	-	.98			Kola Nuts, West Indies lb.	-	-	
Second Hands, Java. lb.	.80	.83			Leeches C. 5.00	-6.00		
Second Hands, Amer. oz.	-	-			Lupulin lb.	1.50	-2.00	
Bisulphite, 100-oz. tins. oz.	-	.90			Manna, large flake lb.	.63	- .65	
Alkaloid oz.	-	1.29			Small flake lb.	.48	- .50	
Acetate oz.	-	1.29			Moss, Iceland lb.	.17	- .18	
Benzoate oz.	-	1.29			Irish lb.	.11	- .14	
Clitate oz.	-	1.29			Musk, pods, Cab. oz.	15.00	-16.00	
Dihydchloride oz.	-	1.29			Tonquin oz.	25.00	-26.00	
Hydrochloride oz.	-	1.29			Grain, Cab. oz.	23.00	-25.00	
Hypophosphite oz.	-	1.19			Tonquin oz.	45.00	-50.00	
Phosphate oz.	-	1.19			Synthetic. See Aromatic Chemicals	-	-	
Salicylate oz.	-	1.19			Nux Vomica, whole lb.	.12%	.13	
Tannate oz.	-	1.19			Powdered lb.	.16	.17	
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	-	1.26			Poppy Heads lb.	-	-1.25	
Sulphate, tins. oz.	-	.85			Sandalwood, Chips lb.	.55	- .60	
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.	5.75	-6.00			Ground lb.	-	-	
Technical 3.75	-	4.50			Scammony, resin lb.	2.25	-2.50	
Kochelle Salt crystals, bks. lb.	-	.80			Powdered lb.	2.50	-2.60	
Powdered, bbls. lb.	-	-			Spermaceti, blocks lb.	.29	- .30	
Rosewater, triple. lb.	-	.95			Storax, liquid, tech. lb.	-	-1.25	
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble. lb.	-	3.00			Gen. U.S.P. lb.	1.60	-1.70	
U.S.P., insoluble. lb.	-	3.00			Tamarinds, bbls. lb.	.11%	-12%	
Salicin, bulk lb.	-	30.00			Kegs per keg	-	-5.75	
Salol, U.S.P., bulk. lb.	.90	.95			Turpentine, Venice, True. lb.	-	-3.00	
Santonin, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	-	140.00			Artificial lb.	-	-	
Powdered lb.	-	140.00			Spirits, see Naval Stores. lb.	-	-	
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. lb.	-	.30						
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots. oz.	.76	.77						
Soap, Castile, white pure. lb.	.28	.42						
Powd., U.S.P., bbls. lb.	.40	.42						
Green, U.S.P. lb.	.17	.18						
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran. lb.	.25	.29						
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P. lb.	.25	.65						
Bicarb., U.S.P., powd. bbls. lb.	.024	.024						
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk. lb.	.73	.75						
Cacodylate oz.	-	1.40						
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. Crystals, c. b. 10. lb.	.12	.14						
Granular, c. b. 10. lb.	.40	.45						
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VII. lb.	-	1.00						
Granular, c. b. 10. lb.	-	1.24						
Cyanide 96% see Heavy Chemicals	-	-						
Glycerophosphate, crystals. 2.15	-	2.20						
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. lb.	1.00	-1.05						
Iodide, bulk lb.	-	3.65						
Peroxide lb.	.35	.40						
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	.40	.45						
Recryst. lb.	.17	.18						
Dried Salicylate, U.S.P. lb.	.40	.45						
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) lb.	.014	.015						
Srontium Brom. Cryst. blk. lb.	.75	.76						
Carbonate, pure lb.	.35	.36						
Iodide, bulk lb.	-	3.50						
Nitrate lb.	.24	.25						
Salicylate, U.S.P. lb.	-	.63						
Strychnine Alkld. cryst. oz.	-	1.30						
Acetate oz.	-	1.30						
Hypophosphite oz.	-	2.40						
Hydrochloride oz.	-	1.80						
Nitrate oz.	-	1.80						
Sulphate, crystals, bulk. oz.	-	1.40						
Sugar of Milk, Powder. lb.	.28	.29						
Cartons, 1 lb. lb.	-	.35						
Sulphonat, 100-oz. lots. oz.	-	.60						

\*Nominal

## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

[MARCH 24, 1920]

## Crude Drugs

## MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1. lb.	.77	.78
No. 2. lb.	.68	.70
No. 3. lb.	.60	.62
Agaric, white lb.	-	1.50
Almonds, bitter lb.	.35	.40
Sweet Meal lb.	.45	.50
*Nominal		

## BARKS

Angostura lb.	.24	.25
Basswood Bark, pressed lb.	.17	.21
Barberry lb.	-	1.00
Bayberry lb.	-	.45
Blackhaw, of Root lb.	.60	.65
of Tree lb.	.30	.35
Buckthorn lb.	-	.70
Cascara Sagrada lb.	.16	.18
Cascara, quills lb.	-	-
Chestnut Siftings lb.	.10	.13
Cinchona, red quills lb.	.65	.70
Broken	.55	.70
*Yellow "quills" lb.	.60	.65
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd. lb.	-	-
Condurango lb.	.11	.12
Cotton Root lb.	.28	.30
*Cramb (true) lb.	-	.55
Cramp (so-called) lb.	.11	.12
Dogwood, Jamaica lb.	-	.18



## Crude Drugs: Roots, Gums, Herbs, Flowers—Shellac

		GUMS			
Elm, grinding	lb. .50	.60		Aloes, Barbados	lb. — 1.00
Select bds.	lb. .75			Cape	lb. .12 — .13
Hemlock	lb. .07	.08		Curacao, cases	lb. .10 — .11
Lemon Peel	lb. .10	.10%		Socotrine, whole	lb. .75 — .80
Mezereon	lb. .25	.28		Powdered	lb. — .90
Oak, red	lb. .08	.10		Ammoniac, tears	lb. — 1.50
White	lb. .08	.09		Powdered	lb. —
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .10	.11		Arabic, firsts	lb. .30 — .40
Malaga, Sweet	lb. .12	.13		Second	lb. —
Trieste, sweet	lb. .10	.12		Sorts Amber	lb. .15 — .15%
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .22	.24		Powdered	lb. .27 — .30
Northern	lb. .22	.24		Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb. 3.50 — 3.70
Pomegranate of Root	lb. .25	.28		Powdered	lb. — 4.75
of Fruite	lb. .25	.28		Benzoin, Siam	lb. .80 — 1.00
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .35	.38		Sumatra	lb. .31 — .33
Select	lb. .45	.50		Camphor, ref. See fine chem. list	
Simaruba	lb. .65	.70		Catechu	lb. .12 — .15
Soap, whole	lb. .13%	.15		Damar	lb. — .55
Cut	lb. .23	.24		Euphorbium	lb. — .28
Crushed	lb. —	.30		Powdered	lb. — .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb. .90	.100		Galbanum	lb. —
of Tree	lb. .30	.35		Gambier	lb. .11 — .12
Willow, Black	lb. .06	.07		Gamboge	lb. 1.70 — 1.75
White	lb. .16	.17		Gualac	lb. .85 — 1.00
White Pine Rosed	lb. .07	.08		Hemlock	lb. .83 — .90
White Poplar	lb. .07	.08		Kino	lb. — .50
Witch Hazel	lb. .08	.09		Mastic	lb. — .95
<b>BEANS</b>				Myrrh, Select	lb. .80 — .85
Calabar	lb. — — .35			Sorts	lb. .70 — .75
Caster	lb. .064 — .064			Siftings	lb. —
Cocoa				Olibanum, siftings	lb. .16 — .17
Accura	lb. .16	.17		Tears	lb. .17 — .20
Bahia	lb. .18	.19		Opium, See fine chem. list	
Caracas	lb. .22	.23		Sandarac	lb. .70 — .80
Hayti	lb. .15%	.16		Senegal, picked	lb. .33 — .34
Maracaiba	lb. .25	.27		Sorts	lb. .16 — .17
Trinidad	lb. .19%	.20		Spruce	lb. — 1.00
St. Ignatius	lb. —	.50		Storax, Tech. cases. See Misc'd. Drugs	
St. John's Bread	lb. .07	.10		Thus	lb. .16 — .17
Tonka, Angostura	lb. —	.175		Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb. 5.10 — 5.25
Para	lb. —	.150		Seconds	lb. .875 — 4.25
Surinam	lb. 1.00	.110		Thirds	lb. 2.00 — 2.50
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb. 4.50	.550			
Cuts	lb. .325	.350			
Bourbon	lb. .285	.325			
South American	lb. 3.25	.375			
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb. 2.50	.275			
Green Label	lb. 2.50	.275			
<b>BERRIES</b>					
Cubeb, ordinary	lb. — — .30				
XX	lb. — — .45				
Powdered	lb. — — .35				
Fish	lb. .28	.30			
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .40	.45			
Juniper	lb. .05	.06			
Laurel	lb. .06	.08			
Poke	lb. —	.22			
Prickly Ash	lb. .14	.15			
Saw Palmetto	lb. .16	.18			
Sloe	lb. .20	.22			
<b>FLOWERS</b>					
Arnica	lb. .35	.36			
Borage	lb. .50	.56			
Calendula Petals	lb. —	.275			
Chamomile, German	lb. —				
Hungarian type	lb. —	.50			
Roman	lb. —	.18			
Spanish	lb. .45				
Clover Tops	lb. .11	.12			
Dogwood	lb. .17	.18			
Elder	lb. .60	.75			
Insect, open whole	lb. —	.70			
Closed whole	lb. .85	1.00			
Powder					
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c. lb.	lb. .60	.65			
100 p.c. Pure	lb. .98	1.00			
Closed Flowers	lb. 1.05	1.10			
Kousso					
Lavender, ordinary	lb. .18	.20			
Select	lb. .26				
Linden, with leaves	lb. .32	.35			
Without Leaves	lb. .45	.50			
Malva, blue	lb. 1.10	1.25			
Black	lb. .55	.60			
Mullein	lb. 1.60	1.70			
Orange	lb. 1.90	2.00			
Poppy, red	lb. .95	1.10			
Rosemary	lb. .60	.65			
Valencia	lb. —	16.50			
Saffron, American	lb. .82	.83			
Tilia (see Linden)					
*Nominal					
		GUMS			
		Aloes, Barbados	lb. — 1.00	Motherwort herb	lb. .16 — .17
		Cape	lb. .12 — .13	Patchouli	lb. — — .75
		Curacao, cases	lb. .10 — .11	Pennyroyal	lb. .10 — .15
		Socotrine, whole	lb. .75 — .80	Peppermint, American	lb. .26 — .30
		Powdered	lb. —	Pichi	lb. .11 — .12
		Ammoniac, tears	lb. — 1.50	Prince's Pine	lb. .21 — .22
		Powdered	lb. —	Plantain	lb. .12 — .14
		Arabic, firsts	lb. .30 — .40	Pulsatilla	lb. 1.75 — 2.25
		Second	lb. —	Queen of the Meadow	lb. .10 — .11
		Sorts Amber	lb. .15 — .15%	Rose, red	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
		Powdered	lb. .27 — .30	Rosemary	lb. .10 — .11
		Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb. 3.50 — 3.70	Rue	lb. — .65
		Powdered	lb. — 4.75	Sage, Dalmatian	lb. .25 — .26
		Benzoin, Siam	lb. .80 — 1.00	Greek	lb. .15 — .16
		Sumatra	lb. .31 — .33	Spanish	lb. .12 — .12%
		Camphor, ref. See fine chem. list		Savory	lb. .19% — .20%
		Catechu	lb. .12 — .15	Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .75 — .90
		Damar	lb. — .55	Half Leaf	lb. — — .33
		Euphorbium	lb. — .28	Siftings	lb. — — .18
		Powdered	lb. — .50	Powdered	lb. .35 — .40
		Galbanum	lb. —	Tinnevelly	lb. .15 — .20
		Gambier	lb. .11 — .12	Pods	lb. .11 — .12
		Gamboge	lb. 1.70 — 1.75	Skullcap, Western	lb. .40 — .45
		Gualac	lb. .85 — 1.00	Spearmint, American	lb. .30 — .22
		Hemlock	lb. .83 — .90	Squaw Vine	lb. .20 — .22
		Kino	lb. — .50	Stramonium	lb. .40 — .42
		Mastic	lb. — .95	Tansy	lb. — .15
		Myrrh, Select	lb. .80 — .85	Thyme, Spanish	lb. .11 — .11%
		Sorts	lb. .70 — .75	French	lb. .14 — .14%
		Siftings	lb. —	Uva Ursi	lb. .09 — .10
		Olibanum, siftings	lb. .16 — .17	Witch Hazel	lb. .08 — .10
		Tears	lb. .17 — .20	Wormwood imported	lb. .25 — .30
		Opium, See fine chem. list		Yerba Santa	lb. .14 — .15
<b>ROOTS</b>					
				Acorite, U.S.P.	lb. .70 — .80
				*Alkanet	lb. — — 2.50
				Althea, cut	lb. — — .85
				Whole	lb. .28 — .30
				Angelica American	lb. .20 — .25
				Imported	lb. .59 — .65
				Arnica	lb. .85 — 1.60
				Arrowroot, American	lb. .075 — .08
				Bermuda	lb. — — .60
				St. Vincent	lb. .12 — .13
				Bamboo Brier	lb. .10 — .12
				Beafoot	lb. .06 — .09
				Belladonna	lb. .50 — .65
				Berberis, Aquifolium	lb. .15 — .17
				Beth	lb. .18 — .20
				Blood	lb. .28 — .29
				Blueflag	lb. .65 — .70
				Bryonia	lb. .24 — .26
				Burdock, Imported	lb. .18 — .19
				American	lb. .15 — .16
				Bermuda	lb. — — .60
				St. Vincent	lb. .12 — .13
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				American	lb. .15 — .16
				Bermuda	lb. — — .60
				St. Vincent	lb. .12 — .13
				Bamboo Brier	lb. .10 — .12
				Beafoot	

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Kava Kava	lb.	.28	—	.30	Sabadilla	lb.	.16	—	.17	Cloves, can	lb.	.360	—	3.75				
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	1.00	Stramonium	lb.	.25	—	.26	Bottles	lb.	3.70	—	3.80				
Licorice, "Russian, cut"	lb.	.30	—	.30	Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	—	.95				
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.16	—	.18	Kome	lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	45.00				
"Selected"	lb.	—	—	.45	Sunflower, domestic	lb.	—	—	Croton	lb.	1.35	—	1.40					
Powdered	lb.	.21	—	.22	South American	lb.	.094	—	.10	Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	8.25	—	8.50				
"Loveage, American	lb.	.78	—	.78	Worm, American	lb.	.28	—	.30	Cumin	lb.	8.50	—	9.50				
Manaca	lb.	.20	—	.22	Levant	lb.	—	—	Erigeron	lb.	7.00	—	8.00					
Mandrake	lb.	.42	—	.44	"  "	lb.	—	—	Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	—	.90					
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	"  "	lb.	—	—	Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	—	3.00					
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.15	—	.16	"  "	lb.	—	—	Geranium, Rose, Algerian	lb.	8.50	—	9.25					
Verona	lb.	.12	—	.13	"  "	lb.	—	—	Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	8.00	—	8.25					
Pareira Brava	lb.	.28	—	.29	"  "	lb.	—	—	Turkish	lb.	4.75	—	5.00					
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31	"  "	lb.	—	—	Ginger	lb.	7.25	—	7.50					
Pink, true	lb.	—	—	4.00	"  "	lb.	—	—	Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25					
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	.20	"  "	lb.	—	—	Hemlock	lb.	.90	—	1.00					
Poke	lb.	.15	—	.16	"  "	lb.	—	—	Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	6.00	—	6.15					
Rhatany	lb.	.12	—	.14	"  "	lb.	—	—	Wood	lb.	—	—	1.50					
Rhubarb	"  "	—	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	11.00	—	11.50					
High Dried	lb.	1.80	—	1.85	"  "	lb.	—	—	Spike	lb.	2.75	—	3.00					
Powdered	lb.	1.60	—	1.70	"  "	lb.	—	—	Garden	lb.	.75	—	1.25					
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.70	—	.75	"  "	lb.	—	—	Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	—	2.30					
American	lb.	.33	—	.35	"  "	lb.	—	—	Lemongrass, Native	lb.	3.50	—	4.00					
Mexican	lb.	.40	—	.42	"  "	lb.	—	—	Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.00	—	4.25					
Seneca, Northern	lb.	2.25	—	2.40	"  "	lb.	—	—	Distilled	lb.	1.00	—	1.05					
Southern	lb.	—	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	Linaloe	lb.	6.50	—	7.00					
Serpentaria	lb.	.75	—	.80	"  "	lb.	—	—	Mace, distilled	lb.	1.65	—	1.70					
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.22	"  "	lb.	—	—	Mirbane, ref. see Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	—	—	—					
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.45	—	.50	"  "	lb.	—	—	Mustard, natural	lb.	25.00	—	26.00					
Stripped	lb.	—	—	.75	"  "	lb.	—	—	Artificial	lb.	7.50	—	9.00					
Spikenard	lb.	.30	—	.32	"  "	lb.	—	—	Neroli, bigarade	lb.	100.00	—	105.00					
Squill, white	lb.	.10	—	.12	"  "	lb.	—	—	Petale, Artificial	lb.	110.00	—	115.00					
Stillingia	lb.	.16	—	.17	"  "	lb.	—	—	Artificial	lb.	18.50	—	25.00					
Stone	lb.	.12	—	.14	"  "	lb.	—	—	Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	—	1.60					
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.104	—	.105	"  "	lb.	—	—	Orange, bitter	lb.	7.50	—	8.00					
Aleppy	lb.	.11	—	.12	"  "	lb.	—	—	Sweet, West Indian	lb.	7.25	—	7.75					
China	lb.	.074	—	.075	"  "	lb.	—	—	Italian	lb.	8.75	—	9.00					
Unicorn, false (Helonias)	lb.	.30	—	.30	"  "	lb.	—	—	Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.35	—	.45					
"True" (Aletrois)	lb.	1.10	—	1.25	"  "	lb.	—	—	Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	—	5.25					
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.40	—	.42	"  "	lb.	—	—	Patchouli	lb.	25.00	—	27.50					
"English"	lb.	—	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	2.95	—	3.40					
"Japanese"	lb.	—	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	Imperial	lb.	2.00	—	2.25					
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	—	.12	"  "	lb.	—	—	Peppermint, Natural, tins	lb.	8.25	—	8.50					
"Yellow" Parilla	lb.	—	—	.20	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	8.75	—	9.00					
<b>SEEDS</b>																		
Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Star	lb.	.284	—	.29	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Spanish	lb.	.214	—	.22	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Annatto, fair	lb.	.054	—	.06	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Canary, "Spanish"	lb.	—	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Morocco	lb.	.09	—	.095	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
South American	lb.	.07	—	.075	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Caraway, African	lb.	.10	—	.11	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Dutch	lb.	.09	—	.095	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.65	—	1.70	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Celery	lb.	.23	—	.235	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Cochineum	lb.	2.00	—	2.10	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Colunum	lb.	.33	—	.30	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.05	—	.055	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.044	—	.05	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Parsley	lb.	—	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Indian	lb.	.44	—	.45	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
White Indian	lb.	.13	—	.135	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Quince	lb.	1.07	—	1.10	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Rape, English	lb.	—	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Japanese small	lb.	.11	—	.115	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
Domestic	lb.	.094	—	.10	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—		
<b>ESSENTIAL OILS</b>																		
Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.75	—	10.00	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	"  "	lb.	—	—	
Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	10.00	—	10.25	"  "	lb.	1.00	—	1.25	"  "	lb.	7.50	—	8.00	"  "	lb.	—	—
Artificial, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.80	"  "	lb.	.75	—	.80	"  "	lb.	7.75	—	8.00	"  "	lb.	—	—
Sweet	lb.	.50	—	.52	"  "	lb.	.50	—	.52	"  "	lb.	3.75	—	4.00	"  "	lb.	—	—
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	"  "	lb.	1.50	—	2.00	"  "	lb.	7.50	—	8.00	"  "	lb.	—	—
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	"  "	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	"  "	lb.	3.75	—	4.00	"  "	lb.	—	—
Rectified	lb.	1.45	—	1.60	"  "	lb.	1.45	—	1.60	"  "	lb.	7.50	—	8.00	"  "	lb.	—	—
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	"  "	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	"  "	lb.	5.00	—	5.25	"  "	lb.	—	—
Bay	lb.	7.00	—	7.50	"  "	lb.	7.00	—	7.50	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	
Bergamot	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	"  "	lb.	4.50	—	5.00	"  "	lb.	6.50	—	6.80	"  "	lb.	—	—
"Bois de Rose"	lb.	10.80	—	11.00	"  "	lb.	.85	—	.90	"  "	lb.	1.85	—	2.15	"  "	lb.	—	—
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.85	—	.90	"  "	lb.	.85	—	.90	"  "	lb.	12.00	—	14.00	"  "	lb.	—	—
Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb.	.12	—	.14	"  "	lb.	.12	—	.14	"  "	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	"  "	lb.	—	—
Japanese, white	lb.	.45	—	.50	"  "	lb.	.45	—	.50	"  "	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	"  "	lb.	—	—
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	"  "	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	"  "	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	"  "	lb.	—	—
Cassia, Technical	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	"  "	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	"  "	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	"  "	lb.	—	—
Lead, Free	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	"  "	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	"  "	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	"  "	lb.	—	—
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	—	2.85	"  "	lb.	2.75	—	2.85	"  "	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	"  "	lb.	—	—
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	2.20	—	2.35	"  "	lb.	2.20	—	2.35	"  "	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	"  "	lb.	—	—
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.45	—	.48	"  "	lb.	.45	—	.48	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	.45	—	.50	"  "	lb.	.45	—	.50	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.77	—	.80	"  "	lb.	.77	—	.80	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	
Java	lb.	1.05	—	1.10	"  "	lb.	1.05	—	1.10	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—	
<b>OLEORESINS</b>																		
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	"  "	lb.	—	—	"  "	lb.	—	—</td						

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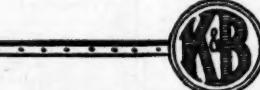
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## Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium	lb. — 1.40
Cobalt	lb. 2.50 — 3.00
Mercury	flask 95.00 — 98.00
Platinum, pure	oz. — 155.00
Iridium	oz. — 300.00
Palladium	oz. — 120.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	
Wolframite, Chinese	6.50 — 7.00
Bolivian	8.00 — 8.50
Scheelite	— 15.00
Silver	oz. — 1.20/2

## Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate	100 lbs. 7.25 — 7.35
Blood, dried f.o.b. N.Y.	unit — 8.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw ton	— 48.00
Cyanamide	unit 4.00 — 4.50
Fish Scrap, dom, dried, f.o.b. works	— 7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs. 3.85 — 3.90
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	unit 7.75 — 8.00
Phosphate Rock	
Florida pebble, 68 p.c., ton	— 6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c., ton	11.00 — 11.50
Potassium muritate, 80 p.c., unit	2.60 — 2.80
Pyrites, fum, size, imptd. unit	.17% — .18

## Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-deck)	
*Spirits Turpentine in bbls, gal.	— 2.35
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	— 2.20
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	— 2.12
Pitch, prime	bb. 8.50 — 10.50
Rosins, B	— 17.80
D	— 18.55
E	— 18.85
F	— 18.55
G	— 19.25
H	— 19.35
I	— 19.50
K	— 19.95
M	— 20.20
N	— 20.50
WG	— 21.25
WW	— 22.00
Tar, kiln-burnt	bb. — 14.50

## Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES	
*Benzol, C. P.	gal. .27 — .32
" (90 p.c.)	gal. .25 — .30
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c., dark gal.	.85 — .90
Straw, 97-99 p.c., dark gal.	.95 — 1.00
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c., gal.	— 1.00
50 p.c., gal.	— .60
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb. — .18
Creosote oil	gal. .40 — .45
Dip. oil	gal. .37% — .40
*Naphthalene, balls	lb. .10 — .10%
*Flake	lb. .19 — .11
*Phenol	lb. .12 — .17
*Export	lb. .28 — .30
Pitch, various grades	ton 14.00 — 18.00
Solvent naphtha	— .25 — .27
Toluol, pure	gal. .28 — .32
Xylool	gal. .40 — .45

## INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	lb. 3.00 — 3.50
Acid B	— 2.25
Acid, Broenner's	lb. 1.75 — 1.80
Acid, Chloracetic	lb. .55 — .60
Acid, Cleve	lb. 1.60 — 1.70
Acid F (delta acid)	lb. 3.00 — 3.25
*Acid H	lb. 1.85 — 1.90
Acid, Metanilic	lb. — 1.70
*Acid Naphthionic, Crude, Refined	lb. .70 — .75
*Acid Neville & Winther's	lb. 1.90 — 2.30
Acid Phthalic	lb. .50 — .55
Anhydride	lb. .75 — .80
Acid Picric	lb. .25 — .30
Acid Sulphamic, crude, Refined	lb. .30 — .32
Acid Tobias	lb. .25 — .28
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	gal. 5.10 — 5.15
Second Hands, U.S.P.	gal. 6.00 — 6.50
*Wood ref. 95 p.c.	gal. —
97 p.c.	gal. —
Second Hands	gal. — 3.00
Pure	gal. —
*Denatured, 180 proof	gal. .99 — 1.00
188 proof	gal. 1.00 — 1.01
Second Hards	gal. .96 — 1.00

p-Amidoacetanilide	lb. 2.00 — 2.25
*Aminoazobenzene	lb. 1.15 — 1.20
p-Aminophenol	lb. — 8.15
Hydrochloride	lb. — 3.00
*Aniline Oil	lb. .34 — .36
*Aniline Salt	lb. .46 — .47
Aniline for red.	lb. .60 — .65
Anthraquinone	lb. 4.50 — 5.00
Bayer's Salt	lb. 1.05 — 1.10
Anthracene, 80-85 p.c.	lb. .75 — 1.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb. .65 — .75
U.S.P. & F.C.C., see Aromatic Chemicals	
*Benzidine Base	lb. 1.50 — 1.55
*Benzidine Sulphate	lb. 1.15 — 1.18
Benzote of Soda, U.S.P.	lb. .75 — .85
Benzyl chloride	lb. 1.55 — 1.60
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb. .26 — .30
Carbazol	lb. 1.00 — 1.25
Chlorbenzol	lb. .10% — .12
Chlorhydrin	lb. 2.00 — 2.10
Diamidophenol	lb. — 6.00
Dianisidine	lb. 9.00 — 10.00
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb. .15 — .20
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb. .10 — .15
Diethylaniline	lb. 1.40 — 1.45
*Dimethylaniline	lb. 1.85 — 2.00
*Dinitrophenol	lb. .40 — .42
Dinitrobenzol	lb. .35 — .38
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb. .26 — .30
Dinitronaphthalene	lb. .45 — .50
Dinitrotoluol	lb. .43 — .45
Dioxynaphthalene	lb. —
*Diphenylamine	lb. .85 — .90
Ethyl Bromide	lb. 1.05 — 1.10
*Formaldehyde	lb. — .38
*Second Hands	lb. .57 — .58
"G" Salt	lb. .75 — 1.00
Hydrazobenzene	lb. 1.50 — 2.00
Hydroquinone	lb. 1.90 — 2.00
Methylantraquinone	lb. —
Monochlorbenzol	lb. .10% — .12
Monoethylaniline	lb. 2.00 — 2.40
Naphthalenediamine	lb. —
a-Naphthol, crude	lb. 1.00 — 1.05
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb. .50 — .65
Sublimed	lb. .75 — .80
a-Naphthylamine	lb. .40 — .45
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb. 1.15 — 1.25
Sublimed	lb. 1.65 — 1.75
*Neville & Winther's Acid	lb. 1.90 — 2.00
m-Nitraniline	lb. 1.00 — 1.05
p-Nitraniline	lb. 1.45 — 1.50
Nitroacetanilide	lb. .75 — .85
Nitrobenzol	lb. .16 — .17
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb. .40 — .45
Nitronaphthalene	lb. .30 — .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb. .80 — .85
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb. 3.00 — 3.25
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb. .75 — .85
p-Nitrolitol	lb. 1.15 — 1.40
Nitroltoluol	lb. .16 — .18
p-Nitrophenol	lb. .20 — .23
Phenolphthalein	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
p-Phenylenediamine	lb. 2.50 — 2.65
m-Phenylenediamine	lb. 1.25 — 1.30
Phthalic Anhydride	lb. .75 — .80
Phosgene	lb. — .75
"R" Salt	lb. .75 — .80
Resorcin Technical	lb. 3.75 — 5.00
Sodium Naphthionate	lb. — 1.10
Schaeffer's Salt	lb. — .75
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb. — 2.50
Tolidin	lb. 1.70 — 1.75
Sulphate	lb. 1.10 — 1.20
Mix Toluidine	lb. .44 — .49
o-Toluidine	lb. .33 — .35
p-Toluidine	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
m-Toluylenediamine	lb. 1.36 — 1.38
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb. — 1.00
Xylylidine	lb. — — .50

## COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:	
Black	lb. 1.15 — 1.70
Blue	lb. 3.00 — 3.00
Brown	lb. 1.50 — 1.50
Indigo, paste	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Indigo, cone	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb. 1.50 — 1.50
Naphthylamine Red	lb. 6.75 — 7.50
Orange, R. G. contract	lb. 2.00 — 2.25
Orange Y. conc.	lb. .50 — .60
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb. 12.00 — 16.00
Ponceau	lb. — 1.00
Scarlet 2R	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb. — 1.90
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb. 1.25 — 1.40
Uranine	lb. 10.00 — 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
DIRECT COLORS:	
Black	lb. .95 — 1.10
Sky Blue	lb. 3.25 — 3.75
Blue	lb. — 1.10
Brown	lb. 1.55 — 1.75
Bordeaux	lb. 1.75 — 2.50
Fast Red	lb. 3.50 — 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb. 1.50 — 2.50
Yellow	lb. 2.00 — 4.00
Violet con't	lb. 2.20 — 2.50
Benzopurpurine 10 B	lb. 3.50 — 4.00
Benzopurpurine 4 B	lb. 1.80 — 1.90
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb. — 2.50
Chrysophenine, Imp.	lb. — 3.85
Congo Red 4B Type	lb. .90 — 1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb. 5.00 — 5.25
Oxamine Violet	lb. 7.00 — 8.00
OIL COLORS:	
Black	lb. .70 — 1.00
Blue	lb. 1.65 — 2.00
Orange	lb. 1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb. 1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
Violet	lb. 1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb. — .90
SULPHUR COLORS:	
Black	lb. .30 — .40
Blue Dom.	lb. .80 — .90
Brown	lb. .35 — .45
Green	lb. 1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb. .90 — 1.00
CHROME' COLORS:	
Black	lb. .30 — .40
Blue Dom.	lb. .80 — .90
Brown	lb. .35 — .45
Green Dom.	lb. 1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb. .90 — 1.00
BASIC COLORS:	
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb. 7.75 — 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb. 6.25 — 7.50
Alizarin, conc.	lb. — 2.50
Cyanine	lb. 10.00 — 12.00
Orange	lb. — 1.90
Red, W. S. Paste	lb. 5.00 — 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb. — 1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb. — 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb. 1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb. 2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb. 2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb. 1.50 — 1.70
Chrome Red	lb. — 2.00
Gallocyanine	lb. 1.50 — 1.75
Auramine O. Dom.	lb. 3.25 — 3.50
Auramine OO.	lb. 4.25 — 4.75
Bismarck Brown Y.	lb. .90 — 1.00
Bismarck Brown R.	lb. 1.20 — 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoidine R	lb. — 1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb. — .90
Crystal Violet	lb. 5.00 — 5.25
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb. — 8.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb. — .75
Fuchsline Crystals, Dom.	lb. 5.50 — 6.00
Fuchsline Crystals, Imp.	lb. 12.00 — 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	lb. 4.25 — 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	lb. 10.00 — 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb. — 4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb. — 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb. 2.25 — 3.50
Medicinal	lb. — 10.00
Methyl Violet, 3B	lb. 2.60 — 2.75
Methyl Violet 6B	lb. 4.50 — 5.60
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb. — .85
Nigrosine, water sol. blue	lb. — .65
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb. 7.00 — 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	lb. — 35.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb. 5.00 — 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb. 5.00 — 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb. — 6.00
Victoria Green	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red	lb. 7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb. 7.00 — 8.00

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An Acid Scarlet particularly adapted for carpet wool dyeing

Useful as Lake Scarlet

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## Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

## NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb. .32	— .33
Seed	lb. .08%	.05
Carmine No. 40	lb. 5.75	— 5.80
Cochineal	lb. .62	— .70
Gambier, see tanning.		
Indigo, Bengal	lb. 2.25	— 2.50
Oudes	lb. 2.25	— 2.50
Guatemala	lb. 2.00	— 2.25
Kurpahs	lb. 2.00	— 2.25
Madras	lb. .90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb. .25	— .28
Nugalls, blue Aleppo	lb. .35	— .40
Chinese	lb. .34	— .36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.		
Turmeric, Madras	lb. .10%	— .11
Aleppy	lb. .06%	.09

## DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb. .06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb. .18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton 30.00	— 35.00
Chips	lb. .05	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb. .07	— .09
*Logwood Sticks	ton 40.00	— 50.00
Chips	lb. .04	— .05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.		
Red Saunders	lb. .22	— .28

## DYE EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb. .22	— .25
Triple	lb. —	.19
Concentrated	lb. .23	— .25
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning		
Rangoon, boxes	lb. .15	— .17
Liquid	lb. .11	— .13
Tablet	lb. .18	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb. —	—
English	lb. .22	— .26
Concentrated	lb. —	—
Flavine	lb. 1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb. .22	— .52
Crystals	lb. .33	— .40
Extract 42 deg.	lb. .14	— .16½
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb. .15	— .19
Gall	lb. .25	— .27
*Hematein Extract 51 deg.	lb. .14	— .16
*Crystals	lb. .30	— .32
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb. —	.24
Extract	lb. .22	— .26
Indigo, natural	lb. 2.00	— 2.50
Logwood, solid	lb. .20	— .21
Crystals	lb. .23	— .35
51 deg., Twaddle	lb. .14	— .18
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb. .09	— .16
Crystals	lb. —	.30
Paste	lb. —	.10
Persian Berries	lb. —	—
Quebracho, see tanning.		
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb. .07%	— .08%
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb. .14	— .18

## MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb. 1.40	— 1.55
Technical	lb. 1.15	— 1.20
Blood, imported	lb. .68	— .68
Domestic	lb. .55	— .60
Prussian blue	lb. .80	— .85
Soluble	lb. 1.00	— 1.25
Spray yolk	lb. .65	— .70
Turkey Red Oil	lb. .15	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb. .12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb. —	.12
320-lb. casks	lb. —	.11
Carload lots	lb. —	.10

## DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	6.50	— 6.75
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.25
Potato, white or canary	lb. .13	— .15	
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.cwt.	5.10	— 5.50	
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.cwt.	8.00	— 5.25	
Potato, Domestic	lb. .07%	.08	
Imported, duty paid	lb. .08	— .08½	
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb. .08%	.09	
Medium grade	lb. .06%	.07½	
Low grade	lb. .05%	.06%	

\*Nominal

## Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton 185.00	— 200.00
Divi Divi	ton 78.00	— 75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton 15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton 110.00	— 125.00
Bark, S. A.	ton 64.00	— 67.00
Myrobalans	ton 50.00	— 60.00
Oak Bark	ton 15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton —	— 17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton 13.00	— 15.00
Ground	ton 27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton 80.00	— 85.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton 75.00	— 80.00
Valonia Cups	ton 73.00	— 75.00
Beard	ton 80.00	— 85.00
Wattle Bark	ton —	— 90.00

## TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	lb. .03	— .03½
Clariated, 25 p.c. ton. bbls.	lb. .09	— .09½
Crystals, ordinary 60 p.c. lb.	.09½	.10
Clarified	lb. —	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.	lb. .10	— .11
Common	lb. .09	— .11
Cubes, Singapore	lb. .15	— .16
Cubes, Java	lb. .14	— .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb. .05	— .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb. .04½	.04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb. .08½	.09
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb. .10	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb. .09	— .10
Muskegon, 25-30 p.c. tan.	lb. .01½	.01½
80 p.c. total solids	lb. —	—
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb. Nominal	—
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb. —	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb. .05½	.05½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	lb. .06	— .06½
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb. .05½	.06
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb. .06	— .07
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb. .11	— .12
Clarified	lb. —	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan.	lb. .01½	.01½
50 p.c. total solids	lb. —	—
Sumac, Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb. .07½	.08
Solid, 62 p.c. tan.	lb. .15	— .16

## Oils

## ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal. 1.15	— 1.16
Domestic, prime	gal. 1.10	— 1.12
Liver, Newfoundland	bbi. 85.00	— 90.00
Norwegian	bbi. 85.00	— 90.00
Degras, American	lb. .07½	— .07½
English	lb. .07½	— .08
Neutral	lb. .14	— .18
Horse	lb. .11	— .12
Lard prime	gal. —	— 2.00
Off prime	gal. —	— 1.85
No. 1	gal. —	— 1.40
Extra, No. 1	gal. —	— 1.30
No. 2	gal. —	— 1.35
Menhaden, Light strained	gal. —	— 1.18
Yellow, bleached	gal. —	— 1.20
White, bleached	gal. —	— 1.22
Northern, crude	gal. —	— 1.00
Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal. —	— .95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. —	— 2.25
30 deg., cold test	gal. —	— 2.05
40 deg., cold test	gal. —	— 1.90
Dark	gal. 1.60	— 1.65
Prime	gal. 1.75	— 1.80
Oleo Oil	lb. .22	— .27
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb. .16	— .16½
Saponified	lb. 1.65	— 1.65
Sperm bleached winter	gal. 1.95	— 2.00
38 deg., cold test	gal. 1.95	— 2.00
45 deg., cold test	gal. 1.93	— 1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal. 1.95	— 2.00
*Nominal		

Stearic, single pressed	lb. 25½	— 26
Double pressed	lb. .27	— 27½
Triple pressed	lb. .28	— 28½
Tallow, acidless	gal. —	— 1.70
Prime	gal. —	— 1.60
Whale, natural winter	gal. 1.30	— 1.35
Bleached, winter	gal. 1.35	— 1.40
Crude tanks, Coast	gal. 1.05	— 1.10

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb. .19	— .20
Cases	lb. —	.21
No. 3	lb. 18½	— 19
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb. 24½	— 24½
Cocotan Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb. 18½	— 18½
Tanks	lb. —	.18
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb. .20	— 20½
Tanks	lb. —	.19½
Manila, tanks, coast	lb. .17	— 17½
Edible	lb. .21	— 21½
Copra	lb. 10½	— 10½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb. .20	— 21
Crude, Tanks	lb. .16	— 16½
Barrels	lb. .18	— 18½
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	lb. .17½	— .17½
mills, in tanks	lb. .19½	— .19½
Summer, yel. prim., bbl.	lb. 19½	— 20
White	lb. —	— 24½
Winter, yellow	lb. 22½	— 23
Hempseed	lb. .20	— .21
Linseed, raw car lots	gal. —	— 1.84
5 barrel lots	gal. —	— 1.87
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal. —	— 1.90
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal. —	— 2.01
*Olive, denatured	gal. 2.80	— 3.00
Edible	gal. 3.15	— 3.20
Frogs	lb. 20½	— 21
Palm, Lagos. casks	lb. .16	— 16½
Benin	lb. 15½	— 16
Niger	lb. 14½	— 15
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb. 18½	— 18½
Imported	lb. —	—
Peanut Oil, refined	lb. .25	— .26
Crude, f. o. b. mills	lb. 1.62	— 1.65
Rapeseed, ref'd.	lb. .16½	— 1.70
Blown	lb. 1.68	— 1.70
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal. —	— 2.30
Imported	lb. —	—
Soy Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb. 15½	— 16½
New York, bbls.	lb. 18½	— 19½
Edible	lb. .21	— 21½

## GREASES, LARDS, TALLWS

## (New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb. .14½	— 15
Yellow	lb. .13½	— 14
House	lb. .13	— 13½
Grease, Brown	lb. .12	— 12½
Lard City	lb. 20½	— 21½
Compound	lb. .21	— 22½
Stearine, lard	lb. .27	— 28
Oleo	lb. .17½	— 18
Tallow, edible	lb. .16½	— 17½
City, Special	lb. .14½	— 15
City Fancy	lb. .16½	— 16½
Prime Packers	lb. .16	— 16½
Grease, Choice White	lb. .15	— 15½
"A" White	lb. 14½	— 15
"B" White	lb. 14½	— 15
Yellow	lb. 13½	— 14
Brown	lb. 12½	— 13
Bone	lb. .11	— 11½
House	lb. .13½	— 13½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb. .17½	— 17½
Lard, leaf	lb. .21	— 21½
*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	— 54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—
*Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	— 56.00
Columbia	—	— 53.00
New Orleans	ton —	—
*Corn Cake	short ton —	—
Meal	short ton 65.00	— 70.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton —	— 68.00
Linseed Meal	short ton —	— 70.00

\*Nominal

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## Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

### Imports from March 12 to March 19

**ACIDS—Acetic**, 8 cs., Erie Railway Co., Glasgow; 100 casks, A. Kline & Co., Marseilles; 40 drums, Equitable Trust Co., London; **Boric**, 1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Citric**, 10 kegs, Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Cresylic**, 156 drums, J. Early Wood, Inc., Glasgow; 42 drums, 11 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Glasgow; 20 drums, Dana & Co., Leith; 50 casks, The Barrett Co., Hull; 10 drums, W. E. Jordan, Inc., Hull; 11 drums, 8 drums, 29 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; 34 drums, 38 drums, E. W. Jordan & Co., Inc., Liverpool; **Miscellaneous**, 13 cs., E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Marseilles; 100 casks, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Marseilles; **Oxalic**, 12 casks, R. W. Greeff & Co., Liverpool; 5 bgs., 3 casks, Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Tartaric**, 1 cs., 100 bbls., 18 casks, Brown Bros. & Co., London; 3 kegs, Keene & Co., Manchester

**AGAR AGAR**—3 bgs., A. J. Murray, London **ALBUMEN**—10 cs., International Banking Corporation, London; 426 cs., 113 cs., Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai; 47 cs., 116 cs., 50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Shanghai; 14 cs., Bank of New York, Tientsin **ALMONDS—Bitter**, 200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; 150 casks, Bank of New York, Barcelona; 200 casks, Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 100 casks, Bank of Montreal, Barcelona; 800 casks, Irving National Bank, Barcelona; 300 casks, National City Bank, Barcelona; 200 bgs., Gosschen & Cunliffe, Naples; 200 bgs., British Bank of South America, Naples; **Sweet**, 900 cs., Ital-American Bank, Malaga; 600 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 300 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Malaga; 300 bgs., American Express Co., Palermo; 16 cs., British Bank, Barcelona

**AMMONIUM CARBONATE**—15 casks, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Bristol; **Chloride**, 10 casks, Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; **Muriate**, 39 casks, Brown Bros., Glasgow; 81 casks, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 16 casks, Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; 50 casks, D. P. Field & Co., Bristol

**ANTIMONY**—34 cs., 34 cs., E. Hill's Son & Co., Inc., Hull; **Regulus**, 500 cs., Coal & Iron National Bank, Shanghai; 600 cs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Shanghai; 1,500 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Shanghai

**ANTIPYRINE**—2 kegs, A. & M. Zimmerman, Ltd., London

**ARGOLIS**—682 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 28 casks, Brown Bros. & Co., Maracaibo

**ARNICA**—5 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., Marseilles

**BALSAM—Copalba**, 44 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Porto Colombia; 20 cs., Meyer & Co., Maracaibo; 65 cs., Mercantile Bank of America, Maracaibo; **Tolu**, 30 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Porto Colombia

**BARK—Buckthorn**, 23 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., London; **Medicinal**, 40 bgs., Lanman & Kemp, Maracaibo

**BAY RUM**—15 bbls., Peerless Export & Import Co., St. Thomas

**BEANS—Castor**, 1,000 bgs., 1,334 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 90 bgs., C. D. Vital & Co., Jacmel; **Cocao**, 55 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Paria; **maribio**, 400 bgs., Graham, Hinckley & Co., Carupano; 700 bgs., Graham, Hinckley & Co., Carupano; 344 bgs., R. Desvernine, Carupano; 850 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Carupano; 140 bgs., Schultz & Co., Carupano; 32 bgs., H. E. Botzow, Porto Cabello; 1,200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Cabello; 150 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Venezuelan ports; 700 bgs., R. Desvernine, Venezuelan ports; 250 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, Venezuelan ports; 300 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Porto Cabello; 424 bgs., H. E. Botzow, Porto Cabello; 105 bgs., 306 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Porto Cabello; 143 bgs., Schultz & Co., Porto Cabello; 123 bgs., H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Porto Cabello; 3 bgs., L. Schepp & Co., Porto Cabello; 261 bgs., Colonial Bank, Porto Cabello; 220 bgs., A. A. Lindo & Co., Kingston; 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Kingston; 819 bgs., F. E. Childs & Co., Liverpool; 2,255 bgs., J. H. Rayner & Co., Liverpool; 40 bgs., R. Desvernine, Maracaibo; 160 bgs., Meyer & Co., Maracaibo; 51 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 533 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., La Guayra; 1,183 bgs., Bliss, Dallett & Co., La Guayra;

250 bgs., Dechanei International Corporation, La Guayra; 147 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, La Guayra; 1,097 bgs., R. Desvernine, La Guayra; 120 bgs., 154 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., La Guayra; 500 bgs., Yglesias & Co., La Guayra; 1,000 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Maracaibo; 59 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Maracaibo; 25 bgs., R. Desvernine, Curacao, 161 bgs., Bliss, Dallett & Co., Curacao; 333 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Curacao; 190 bgs., Deschanei International Corporation, Curacao; 200 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Trinidad; 250 bgs., American Trading Co., Trinidad; 3,042 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trinidad; 71 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 12 bgs., J. Lippmann & Co., Grenada; 130 bgs., Colonial Bank, Grenada; 2,000 bgs., A. D. Strauss & Co., Trinidad; 1,008 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 2,750 bgs., Colonial Bank, Trinidad; 25 bgs., W. Bolus & Co., Trinidad; 710 bgs., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 400 bgs., Southern Pacific Co., Trinidad; 200 bgs., E. F. Dariel & Co., Trinidad; **Locust**, 40 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; **Vanilla**, 4 cs., Limbert & Co., Marseilles; 54 cs., Thurston & Braithwaite, Marseilles; 227 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 4 cs., E. Raphael & Co., Martinique, 1 cs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 150 cs., Rene Muelhausen, Guadeloupe; 6 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Guadeloupe; 5 cs., Middleton & Co., Guadeloupe; 93 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux

**BISMUTH**—28 cs., Southampton, and 28 cs., London, McKesson & Robbins

**CASEIN**—500 bgs., National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., London; 500 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

**CHALK—PRECIPITATED**—66 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Manchester

**CHEMICALS—Miscellaneous**, 14 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 44 bgs., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg

**COCOBOLO**—1,294 pieces, Piza, Nephews & Co., Panama City; 780 pieces, L. Brandon & Bros., Panama City; 853 pieces, Hollingshurst & Co., Panama City; 282 pieces, Fidanique Bros., Panama City; 147 pieces, Fidanique Bros., Panama City

**CUTTLEFISH-BONE**—25 cs., American Express Co., London; 21 bgs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Marseilles; 60 bgs., A. Stalman & Co., Marseilles; 1 bg., American Express Co., Bordeaux; 1 bbl., S. B. Penick & Co., London; 25 bgs., Anglo South American Bank, Vigo

**DISINFECTANT FLUID**—700 cs., 1,304 cs., A. G. Shaw, London

**DIVI-DIVI**—569 bgs., L. Brandon & Bros., Panama City; 962 bgs., Suzarte & Whitne, Curacao; 1,675 bgs., Christenson, Hamifay & Weatherwax, Maracaibo; 287 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Maracaibo; 500 bgs., R. W. Grace & Co., Port Limon

**DRAGON'S BLOOD**—10 cs., E. P. Anderson & Co., London

**DRUGS—Crude**, 28 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Miscellaneous**, 5 cs., American Express Co., Marseilles; 2 cs., Elson & Brewer, Havre; 12 cs., Lewis Conger, Havre

**DYESTUFFS—Anatto**, 100 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston; 500 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Port Limon; 100 bgs., New York & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston; **Gambier**, 52 cs., E. Boustead & Co., Singapore; **Mangrove Bark**, 28,923 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Durban

**ERGOT, RYE**—11 bgs., A. Johnson & Co., Bldg.; 7 bgs., Bantista, Lopez, Valierns

**FRUIT SALT**—50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

**GELATIN**—10 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

**GLYCERIN**—141 casks, Marx & Rawolle, Nantes; 199 bgs., Thorne & Fehr, Nantes; **Crude**, 239 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Hull, and 20 drums, Liverpool; 175 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Hull

**GUM—Gamboge**, 13 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 1 cs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; **Sandarac**, 10 bgs., 30 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 37 bbls., I. J. Tolated, London; **Tragacanth**, 96 cs., Thurston & Braithwaite, London; 27 cs., G. Gulbiani Bros., London; 25 cs., J. M. Rappaport, Novorossick; 5 cs., J. M. Rappaport, Novorossick; 10 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Novorossick

**HERBS—Medicinal**, 8 bgs., Smith, Kline & French Co., Marseilles; 1 bg., Murray & Co., London

**IRON OXIDE**—2 bxs., A. Seligman, Glazgow; 37 bbls., H. H. Jarrett & Co., Malaga; 240 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Malaga; 70 bbls., G. J. Osborn & Co., Malaga; 150 casks, J. Lee Smith & Co., Manchester; 1 cask, Liverpool; 80 casks, J. McNulty, Manchester; 32 casks, E. M. & F. Wade, Liverpool; 111 casks, Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 14 casks, Irving National Bank, Liverpool

**KOLA NUTS**—20 bgs., New York & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston; 20 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Port Limon

**LEAVES—Digitalis**, 5 bgs., Lehr & Fink, London; **Medicinal**, 72 bgs., 38 bgs., Archard & Lewis, Marseilles; 239 bgs., 29 bgs., S. B. Penick, Marseilles; 24 bgs., Moelhausen & Co., Marseilles; 38 bgs., Peak & Velson, Marseilles; 22 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles; 31 bgs., American Express Co., Marseilles; 30 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Inc., London; 5 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 14 cs., W. E. Hamburg, Italian Discount & Trust Co., Valparaiso; **Patchouli**, 104 bgs., Pacific Trading Corporation of America; **Sage**, 94 bgs., M. Hershey, London; **Thyme**, 3 bgs., American Express Co., Marseilles

**LEECHES**—4 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux

**LIME JUICE**—16 casks, Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; 8 casks., Middleton & Co., Dominica

**LIME SALTS—Citrate**, 174 casks, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Naples; 107 casks, Perry, Ryer & Co., Messina; **Tartrate**, 194 bgs., Char Pfizer & Co., Barcelona

**MAGNESIUM CARBONATE**—26 cs., E. J. Harry, Hull; **Sulphate**, 20 casks., Durex, Chemical Corporation, Manchester

**MAGNESITE—Calcined**, 68 casks., Frazer & Co., Glasgow

**MALT EXTRACT**—8 cs., Sutherland International Dispatch, Liverpool

**MANGANESE PASTE**—8 cs., New Jersey Asbestos Co., London; 40 cs., New Jersey Asbestos Co., London

**MANNA**—20 cs., National City Bank, Palermo

**MEDICINES—Miscellaneous**, 5 cs., 16 cs., E. Fougera & Co., London

**MENTHOL**—10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 15 cs., 10 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 25 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London

**NAPHTHALENE, CRUDE**—579 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull

**OILS—Caster**, 56 cs., D. R. Crottsley, Hull; Cod, 680 casks, W. S. Job & Co., Ltd., St. John's; **Codliver**, 40 bbls., Funch, Edey & Co., St. John's; 45 bbls., Lehr & Fink, St. John's; 125 bbls., W. S. Job & Co., St. John's; 10 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., St. John's; **Cresote**, 60 casks., Clifton Chemical Co., Leith; **Saponified**, 120 casks., Merck & Co., Hull; **Linseed**, 633 bbls., Schofield Oil Co., Hull; 806 bbls., American Linseed Oil Co., Hull; 2,582 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; 10 bbls., National Bank of South Africa; **Olive**, 34 casks., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 3 cs., Panama Railroad, Marseilles; 185 cs., Irving National Bank, Marseilles; 105 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 109 casks, Equitable Trust Co., Malaga; 54 cs., 300 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 200 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Malaga; 20 cs., Banca Italo Sconto, Genoa; 480 cs., Ladenburg, Thaiman & Co., Genoa; 51 cs., National City Bank, Vigo; 1 cs., Neumann & Schwelers, Vigo; 2 cs., Irving National Bank, Vigo; **Palm**, 7 casks., Fourth Street National Bank, Hull; 136 casks., Thorne & Fehr, Hull; 6 bbls., 7 casks., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; and 75 casks., Liverpool; **Paraffin**, 75 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Rapeseed**, 296 bbls., Vacuum Oil Co., Hull; **Sed**, 60 bbls., C. H. Reisig & Co., Hull

**OILS, ESSENTIAL**—Almond, 5 cs., Ungerer & Co., London; **Anise**, 25 cs., Bank of New York, London; **Bay**, 7 cs., Rene Moelhausen, St. Lucie; **Bergamot**, 52 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; **Citronella**, 14 drums, 24 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Eucalyptus**, 26 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; **Lemon**, 6 cs., 73 cs., 1 cs., 1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 3 cs., Keene

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& Co., Liverpool; Lime, 4 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica; 14 cs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; **Miscellaneous**, 6 cs., Lehn & Fink, London; 32 cs., Ungerer & Co., London, and 2 cs., Grassi; Orange, 20 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Santa Marta; 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 10 cs., Colonial Bank, Port Limon; 50 1/4 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., Messina; **Rosemary**, 5 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; **Sandalwood**, 13 cs., Rockhill & Vletor, London; 6 cs., A. Chris & Co., London; 12 drums, Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Havre; **Thyme**, 9 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; **Miscellaneous**, 7 cs., Ungerer & Co., London; 8 cs., Cie Morana, Marseilles; 6 cs., Ungerer & Co., Grassi; 15 cs., 8 cs., Cie Morana, Grassi; 15 cs., Grassi; 10 cs., Bernard Judd & Co., Malaga; 60 1/4 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Messina; 40 1/4 cs., 387 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 13 cs., Universal Trading Co., Havre; 19 cs., Maurice Levy, Havre; 2 cs., Crible Products Co., Bordeaux; 20 cs., Barclay Bank, Ltd., Messina; 101 cs., Goldman, Sacks & Co., Messina; 100 cs., A. Chris & Co., Messina; 1 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Havre; 1 cs., Rockhill & Vletor, Havre; 43 cs., Chas. Baez, Havre; 47 cs., Ettard, Havre; 1 cs., L. Popper & Sons, Havre; 30 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre; 7 cs., Benjamin Levy, Havre; 121 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre; 4 cs., J. J. Gavin & Co., Havre; 1 cs., J. J. Gavin & Co., Havre; 26 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havre; 30 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre.

**OPIUM**—25 cs., Topalian Freres, Novorossick; 12 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Novorossick; 12 cs., T. Paylo, Salonica.

**PEEL**—Lemon, 138 1/2 pipes, Smith & Schipper, Messina; Orange, 5 lbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.

#### NO ACTIVITY IN JAPANESE CHEMICALS

Tokyo, Feb. 27.—Acids are generally dull and inactive. The only exception to the general rule is carboxylic acid, which Great Britain has added to its list of restricted exports. The market has become much stronger with the reduction in the visible supply. The price in Tokyo is now 73 yen per 100 pounds, a 3 yen advance.

Sulphuric acid has weakened, because the speculative interest in the acid is waning with the increase in supply. Particularly weak is the 56 per cent, which is quoted at 21 yen per 200 pounds. The price for 66 per cent is maintained, however, on account of a comparatively small stock, at 25 yen per 200 pounds.

Muriatic acid is quoted at 13 yen per 120 pounds. Nitric acid stands at 34 yen per 100 pounds.

Potashes are not as active as acids. Potassium muriate is immobile at 43 yen per 112 pounds. Potassium prussiate, yellow, shows no sign of life, although the price is kept to the level of 125 yen per 100 pounds. Bichromate of potash is offered at 85 yen per 100 pounds.

The sodas are dull and inactive. Caustic is 12.50 yen per 100 pounds.

#### NEW METHOD OF FIREPROOFING LUMBER

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Atlanta, Ga., March 22.—A chemical preparation for the preservation of lumber that is claimed to make lumber as nearly fireproof as possible and give it almost the same tensile strength as steel has been made by L. Sherard, of Mobile, Ala., a mining engineer. The preparation has undergone severe tests, and it was learned that lumber treated with the substance would stand a heat up to 150 degrees before flaming. It is said that the wood then chars and the flame goes out.

Medicinal preparations valued at \$879,034 cleared from New York during January for various foreign countries.

#### PHENAZONE—4 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., London

**POTASSIUM SALTS**—Bromide, 3 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London; Cyanide, 26 cs., Innis, Speiden & Co., Manchester; Sulphate, 750 bgs., Nitrate Agency Co., Kingston.

**QUININE SULPHATE**—2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 68 cs., Parke, Davis & Co., London; 38 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.

**ROOTS—Arrow**, 5 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Dandelion, 36 bgs., Tilley & Co., London; 114 bgs., P. E. Anderson & Co., London; Ipecac, 22 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 4 bls., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Cartagena; Licorice, 40 bls., G. A. Georgopoulos & Co., Constantinople; 1 bbl., American Express Co., Marseilles; **Medicinal**, 4 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Marseilles; 30 bgs., R. Hillier's Sons Co., Marseilles; 11 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., Marseilles; Rhubarb, 44 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Shanghai.

**SAL-AMMONIAC**, LUMP—20 csks., C. De P. Field & Co., Bristol; 67 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol.

**SANTONINE**—2 bgs., T. Paylo, Salonica.

**SEEDS—Anise**, 1 bg., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Canary**, 1,982 bgs., Van Bokelen Bros., Buenos Aires; Celery, 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; Coriander, 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Linseed, 560 bgs., 59,762 bgs., 17,549 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 131,513 bgs., Bolle, Watson & Co., Rosario; 102,168 bgs., Spencer, Kellogg & Co., Rosario; 31,735 bgs., 111,018 bgs., American Linseed Co., Buenos Aires; **Medicinal**, 3 bls., Schieffelin & Co., Marseilles; 2 bls., Norwich Pharmaceutical Co., Marseilles; **Mustard**, 100

acks., Old & Wallace, London; 200 acks., 367 bgs., 78 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 100 bgs., Frame & Co., London; Poppy, 42 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

**SILVER SULPHIDE**—6 cs., Handy & Harmon Co., South American ports; 8 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., South American ports.

**SODIUM SALTS**—Prussiate, 26 csks., White Tar Co., Liverpool; Prussiate, Yellow, 12 csks., Klopstein & Co., Liverpool.

**SPICES**—Capsicum, 5 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Cassia Buds, 200 cs., L. German & Co., London; **Chillies**, 37 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Cloves**, 13 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 44 bgs., Old & Wallace, Marseilles; **Ginger**, 120 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Inc., Kingston; **Nutmegs**, 27 cs., Pacific Trading Corporation, Penang; **Pepper, Black**, 304 bgs., Bolle, Watson & Co., Liverpool.

**SPONGES**—69 cs., Lasker & Bernstein, London.

**SULPHUR**—14 csks., McKesson & Robbins, London.

**TARTAR**—536 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 127 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 58 cs., Bank of Commerce, Messina; 42 bgs., M. Banes, Valparaiso; 540 acks., Chas Pfizer & Co., Barcelona; and 42 csks., Naples; 87 csks., Royal Baking Powder Co., Naples.

**VITRIOL**—2 cs., National Park Bank, Havre.

**WAFFERS, MEDICINAL**—3 cs., J. M. Grosvenor, Barcelona.

**WATER—Orange, Flower**, 75 cs., France & New York Medicinal Co., Barcelona.

**WAX—Bees**, 14 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Talcahuano; 1 box, A. I. Root & Co., St. Thomas; **Carnauba**, 185 bgs., Irving National Bank, Liverpool.

#### HYLAN EXAMINED IN SCHIEFFELIN SUIT

Mayor Hylan appeared last week in the Special Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn and was examined before trial in the \$100,000 libel suit brought against him by William Jay Schieffelin, head of Schieffelin & Co., 170 William street. Clarence M. Lewis, of counsel for the plaintiff, who questioned the Mayor, afterward expressed satisfaction with the information obtained, which was sought to sustain the complaint. The suit is based on a letter Mayor Hylan wrote to Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland last April. In the letter complained of, Mayor Hylan said that Mr. Schieffelin was selling "habit-forming drugs." The Mayor admitted on the stand that all he had before him when he wrote the letter was a report from the Commissioner of Accounts.

The Indian Department of Statistics has issued its first forecast of the 1919-20 crop of winter oilseeds (rape, mustard and linseed). Its calculations are based on reports received from Provinces that contain 98.5 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard and 99 per cent of the total linseed area in British India. The area under rape and mustard is placed at 3,293,000 acres—11 per cent above the revised area at this time a year ago and 10 per cent above the final estimate of 1918-19. The area under linseed is placed at 2,245,000 acres—10 per cent above the revised area of a year ago and 36 per cent above the final 1918-19 figures.

Thefts of aniline dyes valued at 30,000,000 marks, from the works at Ludwigshafen, Germany, are reported by a Berlin newspaper. The account alleges that the materials were taken by employees and that the thieving was going on so openly and in such a systematic manner that the company finally was obliged to call for 140 armed deputies. When they arrived the workers attacked them and severely injured nine. The rest of the deputies fled.

**New Incorporations**

S. and M. Dye Works, Dover, Del., capital \$5,500,000. T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, local incorporators representing a Wilmington, Del., trust company.

K. and K. Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. B. E. and I. M. Kopelman, S. Karsch, 888 Fox st., Bronx, N. Y.

Union Products Co., Inc., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Business of chemists. Leon Wise, Israel Leever, Joe S. M. Schulman, Reading, Pa.

G. and G. Manufacturing Co., Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. Chemicals and drugs. Thomas F. Gilbride, Margaret Gilbride, James Gegallon, Scranton, Pa.

Arista Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$150,000. A. W. Seele, R. E. Tucker, E. J. Wick, 30 Cornelia st., Brooklyn.

Red Seal Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$300,000. B. E. Roessling, George L. Phillips, H. Rook Goshorn, Philadelphia.

Okay Extract Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. S. G. and E. Proops, J. Wiesenfelder, 203 West 85th st., New York.

Anson R. Thompson Co., Troy, N. Y., capital \$60,000. To make paints. A. R. Thompson, J. J. Allan, A. J. Mealy, Troy.

Klutman Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Aberle, local incorporators representing a Wilmington, Del., trust company.

The Dublin Chemical Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$50,000. Jacob Silverman, M. Emerick, of Sierra Madre, and Rose Silverman, Los Angeles.

Cuba-American Fertilizer Co., Tampa, Fla., capital \$20,000. G. W. Brown, W. C. Bond, Ernest W. Reed, Tampa.

Klor Chemical Co., Bluefield, W. Va., capital \$200,000. R. A. Klor, F. P. Early, W. D. Word, Bluefield.

Pinkerton & Co., Rockaway, N. J., capital \$125,000. To manufacture chemicals. Thomas C. Pinkerton, Cynwyd, Pa., Edith Weber, Newark, N. J., Philip R. Van Duyne, Newark, N. J.

Clausin Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. V. M. Orefice, A. Clausin, P. M. Soozzari, 53 West 183d st., Bronx, N. Y.

**Capital Increases**—Crescent City Dye Sales Co., Manhattan, from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

**Harumoto Commercial Co., Ltd.**

Capital: Yen 1,000,000.00

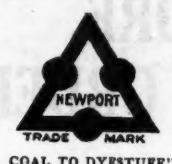
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3. It makes its own coke from its own coal in its own by-product ovens.
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6. It manufactures its own dyestuffs and colors from its own intermediates.

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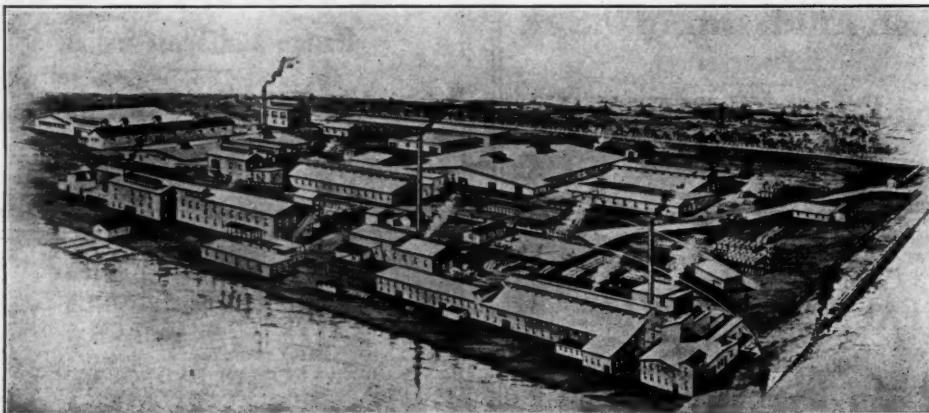
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